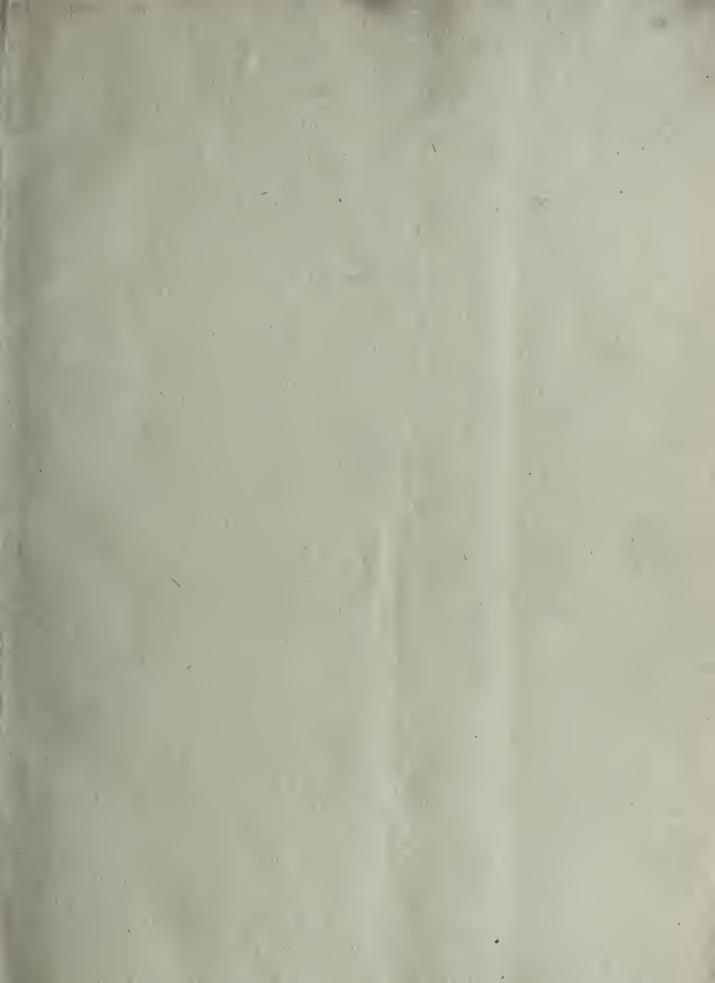


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Use but little moisture, and only on the gummed lines. Press the scrap on without wetting it.

DANIEL SLOTE & COMPANY,

NEW YORK,



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From Village Rocord West Chester Par, Date, Feb, 2/1/894,

HISTORY CHESTER COUNTY.

By JOSEPH J. LEWIS.

The following articles, from the VILLAGE RECORD files of 1824, are roproduced as closely in both form and style as present type will permit. The series consists of twenty-nine chapters. It began January 7, 1824, and ended with the issue of July 21, 1824.

(From the VILLAGE RECORD of July 28, 1824.)

The reader will see that the History of Chester County is brought to a close, except a few numbers, chiefly to consist of biographical sketches of eminent men, which will be ready for publication some time next fall. It had been supposed that twenty-six numbers would have comprised every thing which was originally contemplated in these sketches; but matter accumulated as the writer advanced to twenty-nine, c ntaining about an hundred columns, which would make a volume of between two and three hundred pages. We here take the liberty to say that those essays have been written by Mr. Joseph J. Lewis, a young gentleman who has presided over the classical department of the Westchester Academy, and while attending strictly to the duties of the school, pursuing at the same time the study of the law, has by his unwearied and most meritorious application and researches, been able to collect the facts, and to write these numbers so rapidly that the press has never been delayed a moment. Under such circumstances, the intelligent and liberal reader will agree with us that they evince talents of high order, and industry the most meritorious. We feel that we may proudly ask for him—Where is the youth of 22, that in the same time, has done so much, and so well? These performances have, at times, been marred by errors of the press, the blame of which we take upon ourselves, the merit of them is wholly his; and we take this opportunity publicly to return him our acknowledgements for the great quantity of valuable original matter he has enabled us to lay before our patrons; and also to thank him for the noble example he has set to our young men; who ought, on considering it, to start from their pillow, and ask themselves—'What effect to render myself useful, have I made, during the last six months, to compare with his?

(From the VILLAGE RECORD of January 7, 1824.)
This week commences the History of Chester county. The author, it will be seen, has chosen the method of Russel in his modern

Europe, giving his chapters the form of letters; in this we think he has acted with judgment; it will place him more at his ease, give him freedom of manner, and etable him to tell an hundred little things, leasant to be known, which would not come in so well were he to assume the gravity and stateliness of regular History.

FOR THE RECORD.

Chester County.

LETTER I.

Statui res gestas populi ut quæque memoria dignæ videbantur, perscribere, Salust, My Dear Brother,

It would give me much pleasure could I be assured of being able to perform with satisfaction, either to you or myself, the task you have assigned me. But the labour and research requisite to such an undertaking, not to mention higher qualifications not less essential, are such as fill me with apprehensions with respect to my own competency. To furnish such a view of our county as you propose, from the time of our earliest acquaintance with it to the present; to collect the few scattered accounts that tradition has delivered down in relation to the Aborigines; to inquire into the history of the several settlements, to learn the character of the settlers; to exhibit a faithful picture of our several institutions, and to give a clear and concise narration of the most important events, that have occurred in our little district, would appear to constitute a work somewhat formidable, and to which I can by no means promise myself equal. But since it is your particular request I will even undertake the enterprise, so far at least as relates to the information I possess upon the subject, and hope that the cheerfulness and alacrity with which I proceed to fulfill my task, may be allowed to palliate in some measure the faults of a defective execution.

Chester county being as it is, the place of your birth and parentage as well as that of the former residence of many of your ancestors, it is not surprising that you should feel an interest in its history. Regarding it with that natural affection with which every one looks to his native soil, your enquiries evince no more than a curiosity that is every way laudable, and a partiality what every one must own, considering the spot towards which it is indulged, to be altogether reasonable. For Chester county has ever maintained a respectable standing among her neighboring sisters and been even distinguished on account of the many virtues that pertain to the general character of her citizens. To an uniform industry and sobriety they unite a patriotic and enterprising spirit, and are not less remarkable for their open and liberal hospitality, than for the regularity of their lives and the simplicity of their manners. The wide distinctions which fortune but too often creates hetween the rich and the poor have not obtained here. The wealthy preserve their condescension and the poor their independence. Thus the equally respectable of the two classes meet upon terms of an honourable equality, that does credit to them both. The people as a body are sensible and informed, and the well known fact of the superior excellence of our juries deserves record, as a just testimonial in regard to the intelligence of their character. They can also boast of their number, many distinguished for elevated thought, superior talents and profound erudition, and the many excellent seminaries that at present flourish in the county, evidence a prevailing taste for the high and engaging pursuits of literature and science.

It is scarcely a century and a half since the first European settlement was established in this county, at which time the Lenni Lenape Indians were the undisputed proprietors of the soil, and inhabited here in considerable numbers. And there are yet those alive who can remember to have seen some remnant of that unfortunate people; living in our woods and pursuing their usual avo-cations. But as emigrants purchased and gradually occupied their lands, they withdrew by degrees into remoter forests, so that now not a single native Indian remains an inhabitant of the county. Their habits, from which it seems almost as impossible to wean them as to reverse the order of nature itself. oblige them to fly the presence of civilization. They must have space for the hunt and woods for their game, and these cannot be had where the arts of agriculture have intruded. But not only have they passed away, but scarcely have they left a single trace of their former existence behind them. The principal that we do and can know is, that they "were and are not." Their-general character indeed is well described by many that have written of the Aborigines, but a minute and particular account of that porminute and particular account of that portion of the race, that once resided here, with a knowledge of the chiefs that ruled among them, is nowhere to be found. We are told that they were stationed about the country with from three to six wigwams in a place, and we can even point out some of their localities, but of what their numbers and what their power, we must forever submit to be ignorant. It is truly wonderful how little tradition has preserved respecting them, and there seems something almost unaccountable there seems something almost unaccountable in it, that a great, proud and high minded people, that had probably tenanted the soil for ages, should thus so quickly disappear and be forgotten. The scanty gleanings of information that now remain are chiefly to be derived from the memories of our oldest inhabitants—the best chronicles in fact of the times in which they have lived. These I have consulted with care and attention, and have been particular in recording the information as soon as obtained, with an object to preserve to the extent that I was able, some still interesting recollections which growing fainter and fainter at every transmission, must at no distant period be in a great measure lost, unless some special care be taken to retain them. Few are now alive who from personal acquaintance can speak of the events pertaining to the early history of the country, and I have conceived that it might prove a subject of regret hereafter, should we neglect until the opportunity be seen to profit by their communications. For past to profit by their communications. the many curious and valuable facts with which their memories are stored are no where else to be found—from no other sources whatever can we draw so many particulars with respect either to transactions cotemporary with them, or to those of the generation antecedent to theirs.

While we regret this dearth of intelligence

While we regret this dearth of intelligence in relation to the Indians it will afford us some satisfaction to find, that the sources of information are more numerous and fruitful as respect our own ancestors. Their emigration and settlement being an affair of some considerable moment both to themselves and the colony in the times of its infancy, the memory of these events has been more carefully preserved. We can follow the settlers from the first moment of their landing, through the various difficulties they were obliged to encounter in reclaiming their lands from the forest and establishing themselves comfortably upon them. We can arrive too, without difficulty, at the characters of the Welsh, Irish, English and German

emigrants, of whom our early population was chiefly composed, since they are even yet remembered by a few of our oldest citizens and their native peculiarities in some manner still distinguish their posterity. We can also readily trace the source of such events as by their importance are entitled to notice. We may view the progress of improvement and remark the successive changes that have been wrought upon the general appearance of the country, by the hand of cultivation and the spirit of enterprise. And this I presume can constitute no unpleasant task. For there is something truly animating and agreeable in the prospect of a population springing as it were from the bosom of the wilderness, and advancing by a course of such uniform prosperity, and with a rapidity perhaps almost unprecedented, to wealth and consequence. Our ancesed, to wealth and consequence. Our ancestors themselves could scarcely have presumed to anticipate the interesting and surprising transformations which the face of the country has exhibited in the space of a century, and that the waste of the forest which they left but half subdued should so soon have been succeeded by the fertility of lower have been succeeded by the fertility of our fields. And it could not but fill been with pride, I conceive, were they permitted now to return for a moment into being to see the country which they had been the first to till, so flourishing and productive, and to find it supporting a population blessed in abundance with all the means of life. It would give them pleasure too, to observe the advances that have been made to a state of superior refinement, and to remark the influence of education not confined to any one class, but extending itself to all. Nor do I know that such a prospect could afford anything materially calculated to give them pain. For I am ally calculated to give them pain. For I am not aware that any degeneracy from the virtues of our reverend sires can be fairly ascribed to us; unless indeed it be with rearry to simplicity of manners for which in gard to simplicity of manners, for which in their day the whole province was remarka-ble. "I well remember them," says the venerable Dn Ponceau with much feeling and eloquence, "those patriarchal times when simple yet not inelegant manners prevailed every where among us; when rusticity was free from the constraint of etiquette and parade to the constraint of etiquette and eti rade, when love was not crossed by avaice and pride, and friendships were unbroken by ambition and intrigue." Yet even in this respect there does not appear any just ground of complaint. Considering our advance in population and art, our habits are still moderate, and our manners retain much of their erate, and our manners retain much of their

erate, and our manners retain much of their ancient purity and simplicity.

In my next I shall answer your enquiries in relation to the physiognomy of the country, and endeavor to give you that minute description of its most spriking features which you desire, reserving for a future letter, the loose fragments of historical knowledge that tradition delivers down in relation to the Aboriginal inhabitants. In their turn, I shall speak of the first civilized occupants of the soil, to whom belongs the honor of having braved the trials and sufferings always attendant upon the settlement of a new country and of having assisted in the establishment of a government upon pure and equitable principles. I will then proceed to the narration of later events, and treat of the incidents that occurred previous to, and during our revolution.

ing our revolution.

Thus you will perceive, that thinking it sufficient for you to have assigned a task, I have thought proper to choose for myself the course to be pursued in its execution. And this is a liberty, I presume, in which you will not object to indulge me. Expect to hear from me again ere long.—Yours, &c.

LETTER II.

"Here hills and vales, the woodland and the

plain,
Here earth and water seem to strive again,
Not chaos like together chrushed and bruised,
But, as the world, harmoniously confused."

Windsor Forest.

MY DEAR BROTHER, In my description of Chester County, I shall not confine myself altogether to the

shall not comine myself altogether to the tract embraced within its present boundaries. Delaware county having been formerly comprehended within its limits, will properly claim some portion of our attention.

With the general appearance of the country and its variety of feature, you are already acquainted. In some places the pleasing viciositudes of gently rising hills and bending viciositudes of gently rising hills and bending vales clothed with verdure or waving with wood, present the most delightful prospect to wood, present the most delightful prospect to the eye, while the great abundance of the crops, and the well built edifices of the farmer, combine to furnish a most gratify-ing picture of rnral opulence and ease: In others, the country is more rugged, the hills assume a bolder swell, and the nature of the landscape becomes somewhat romantic. But in this kind of prospect our county does not abound. We have no mountain scenery, no tembling torrents, no deep narrow dells, to gratify the eye delighted with the rude grandeur of nature. Yet along some of our streams, French-creek, Brandywine, Octoraro, there is still some wildness exhibited. In some places the soil, not naturally fertile, has been rendered abundantly productive by the industry of its tenants, while in others it is suffered to remain in an unimproved state. and to present an unedifying contrast with

The aspect of the northern part of the county is in the main rude. The Warwick hill rises in the north-western extremity, in the township of Westnantmeal, and running in a south-western direction, forms the boundary of the county in that quarter. It is the most considerable elevation within the limits of our survey, and presents a wild and rugged appearance. It is chiefly covered with wood, and preserves for a number of miles a regular and unbroken chain. The townships north of the Great Valley,

The townships north of the Great Valley, and those which are intersected by the Brandywine are generally hilly; but as we proceed sonth, the hills lesson and the country becomes more even. The parts adjacent to the Maryland line, as well as those bounded by the river Delaware, are generally level and easy of cultivation. Two ranges of hills, extending from the neighborhood of the Susquehanna to the Schuylkill, pass through the centre of the county in a course nearly east, at a distance varying from half a mile to three miles apart. Upon the easterly extremity of the more northerly range, known by the unmeaning name of Valley hill, General Washington encamped his troops during the winter of 1777-8. These hills are in many places steep, high and rugged, and form between them the Great Valley, so much celebrated for its fettility. The amount form between them the Great Valley, so much celebrated for its fettility. The amount of land which this contains lying within the county, may be estimated at forty eight thousand acres, generally of a lime stone soil, rich by nature and highly improved by the art and labour of its inhabitants. During the greater part of the year the appearance of this spacious valley is uncommonly picturesque and interesting; especially in the spring and summer seasons when the ground is clothed with luxuriant verdure, and the is clothed with luxuriant verdure, and the powers of the soil are shewn by its abundant production ..

Toughranamon is the only hill of any consideration in the south. It is a continuous ridge, about four miles in length, lying

wholly in Newgarden, and as it approaches White Clay creek precipitous and rude. This bill is said to owe its name to a circumstance which I lately learned from a very intelligent which I lately learned from a very intelligent old gentleman of London-grove, and which was given him by tradition. A number of Indians, inhabiting the valley something less than a mile west of Kennett square, having than a mile west of Kennett square, having heard that a company of their enemies were on their way to attack them, and were their actually within a short distance of their village, hastilly armed themselves, and marched out to meet the invaders. Upon this hill a furious encounter ensued, in which from the short warning given the party attacked, they were obliged to use such weapons as chance threw in their way; and among the rest a number of fire-brands. The agressors after a vigorous resistance, were agressors after a vigorous resistance, were put to the rout; and the Newgarden Indians returning in triumph from the field, in commemoration of the event, called the hill by the name of Toughranamon; which in the language of the natives signifies Fire-brandhill

Of the streams of our county, the most re-Of the streams of our county, the most remarkable are the Schuylkill river, the Brandywine, Octoraro, French and Chester creeks. The Schuylkill forms the boundary of the county upon the north-east about twenty miles of its course. It is a clear, beautiful stream, varying from one hundred to an hundred and fifty yards in breadth, now rendered navigable by means of locks and dams. It winds in this quarter through a fertile and highly cultivated country of which it constihighly cultivated country of which it consti-tutes a fine and imposing feature; and the banks shaded with wood or ardorned with verdure, together with the hills that rise amphitheatre-like as they retreat from its margin and shew their green summits one above another, exhibit a scene of the most picturesque beauty. Its Indian name was Manajunk.

The Brandywine rises in the northern part of Chester county at the foot of the Warwick hill or Welsh mountain, in two distinct branches, which after flowing in separate channels about twenty miles, unite in the township of East-bradford 4½ miles from Westchester. It receives in its course, Doerun, Beaver and Pocopson, and empties into Christiana a little below Wilmington. This stream is active though not remarkably rapid, and often so much swollen by rains as to carry away its bridges and to occasion much damage to the surrounding country. It has been known to rise twelve feet above its ordinary level and of consequence to overflow its banks to a considerable extent. overflow its banks to a considerable extent. At times of a flood, in place of the appearance of a moderate stream which it generally presents, it assumes a bold and impetuous character and sweeps along with the imposing consequence and grandeur of a great river. It is not navigable until it meets the tide a little above its junction with the Christiana. Indian Hannah, the last of her race that inhabited Chester county, used frequently to mention a place between the Brandywine babited Chester county, used frequently to mention a place between the Brandywine mills and the mouth of the creek, once much resorted to by her tribe during the fishing season, where the hook was always sure to be productive. And it is somewhat curious that during the last season many large Mackerel were caught in the same situation; a circumstance unprecedented since the seta circumstance unprecedented since the settlement of the province.

The endeavours I have used to ascertain the original name of this stream have been wholly fruitless. The above mentioned Indian always called it by the singular name which it at present bears, and whence this is derived or what occurrence determined it,

is now but a subject of conjecture.*

French creek has its sources a few miles within the county of Berks and running in a

sinuous course in the general direction of south east enters the Schuylkill at the Phoenix works twelve miles below Pottsgrove. Its channel is rocky and the country through which it flows rough and hilly.

The principal sources of the Octoraro are in the Great Valley, in the township of Sadsbury. This creek flows in a rapid turbulent course through a country generally level, and bounds the country on the west almost the whole distance from its source to the Maryland line. By the time it reaches the Eusquehanns, it becomes a considerable stream, but it is no where sufficiently deep

for navigation.

Chester creek rises in Westgoshen township and running south empties into the Delaware at Old Chester. Its waters are clear, its flow gentle, and it was known to the Indians by the name of Macopanackan. Upon this creek the first mill in Pennsylvania was built under the eye of William Penn himself, who saw the first logs laid. In the early days of the province it ground for the inhabitants many miles round. The mill, now called Flower's mill, is situated at the head of tide water two miles and a half from Chester, and the old original logs are still remaining. Besides these streams there are others of inferior magnitude, Pickering, Crum, Darby, Chichester, Big-elk, White and Red Clay creeks that assist in distributing that plentful supply of water with which the county abounds.

With respect to the geology of the country, my information is not so complete and par-ticular as could be desired. Yet I shall not withhold on this account the little I possess upon the subject, since a general view is all that you request, and more than this would be interesting only to the scientific mineralo-

gist and geologist.

The whole tract of country lying between the Allegheny mountains and the alluvial of the Atlantic, is, in the main, decidedly primi-tive. There are, however, some deviations from this general formation which obtain in the northern portion of the county where the red sand stone, considered transition, prevails. This alternates occasionally with a kind of clay slate, containing immense quantities of animal and verstable impressions. tities of animal and vegetable impressions, which would seem to indicate a much more recent formation. The extensive beds of sand stone, I am inclined to believe, of the same character, though it is possible, they may be a fine grained Mica Slate. But we

will leave the decision of this point to more

experienced geologists.

ley.—The hills on the south side, for the space of several miles in latitude, are composed almost entirely of this rock, as far as my observations have extended. The Horneblend rocks are of frequent occurrence forming extensive beds in the Granite, Gneis and Mica slate dispersed over the county, and found in almost every township. The name of Kermel (its derivation unknown) has been given to certain varieties of these rocks. This, called more generally the trap rock, Dr. Cooper considers of undoubted volcanic points. origin, both from its structure and general appearance, which very much resembles Basalt; as well as from the circumstance of its cutting and breaking through the strata of the rocks where it is found.

of the rocks where it is found.

Serpentine rocks likewise occur in considerable quantities forming the basis of the Barren hills along the Octoraro, north of Westchester, northeast of Unionville, and in some other parts of the county. The appropriate name of Barren stone has been given to the Serpentine on account of the extreme sterility of the soil, shewn particularly by the diminative growth of the timber, wherever it appears. Yet whether this soil is not susceptible of great improvement, and whether it would not reward better than is generally it has hithert, received, are questions that would be interesting to the agriculturist to have satisfactorily answered. Where the experiment of cultivation has been tried, it periment of cultivation has been tried, it has, at least in some instances, succeeded, as is evidenced by the farm of Philip Price, as well as by that of Mr. Davis in Birmingham; the fertility of these farms is scarcely surpassed by any in the county.

The Gneis and Mica slate also contain

large portions of limestone, the most considerable bodies of which lie along the Great Valley. Extensive beds are also found in the vicinity of Doe-Run, Whiteclay, Red clay, Brandywine and French Creeks. Au immense quantity of this valuable mineral is every year converted into quick lime for the purpose of manuring the land, and the stone is frequently drawn 10, 12 or 14 miles from some neighborhoods, and the lime itself still further. The county, south of the Valley, contains a great variety of earthy minerals, but metalic orse appear to be rather scarce; yet in the northern part of the county, iron mines have been opened which are said to yield abundantly.

clay suitable to the manufacture of Porcelain or China ware, has also been discovered, and daubtless exists in considerable quantities. Many tons of this clay have already been taken from the land of Israel Hoopes, in Newgarden township, within the last 18 months, and transported to New-York for the use of a manufactory in that city. Beds of it mostly impure, are of very frequent occurrence in the Granite district, bordering upon the Delaware and Maryland lines.

At the time the European emigrants first settled in the county, it was principally over-shadowed by forest, only a small patch here and there around the Indian huts, having been cleared by the natives for the purpose of growing their corn. But the woods at that time wore a very different appearance from what they do at present. Owing to the Indian custom of firing them once or twice in the year, the small 'timber' and bushes were killed in their growth, and of course the forests were but thinly set. I am informed that one of the first settlers said, that at the time of his first acquaintance with the county, he could have driven a horse and cart from one of its extremities to the other, in almost any direction without meetand there around the Indian huts, having other, in almost any direction without meeting with any material obstruction.

^{*} It appears to be the common impression, that the creek owes its names to the circumstance of a vessel freighted with Brandy and Wine having been stranded at its mouth, or of a waggon loaded with the same liquors, naving been overturned into it in the early times of the province. The opinion of my very estimable friend, Col. Thomas of Philadelphia with records. delphia, with regard to it, appears to me to be more reasonable. He thinks the name was given it on account of the colour of the was given it on account of the colour of the water which formerly much resembled a mixture of brandy and water. This colour was occasioned by the water of a slough 7 or 8 miles above Downingtown mingling with the stream. This slough appears to have been once a lake which has been drained at length by the deepening of the creek's channel. nel.

Throughout the county south of the Valley, the prevailing rock is Gneis, sometimes alternating with the Granite, and at others with the Mica Slate. The Granite is most abundant in the townships bordering on Delaware and Maryland, and the Mica slate increases in quantity as we approach the Val-

In a short time, however the frees began to be felled, and the grounds cleared for the purpose of tillage. But for a number of years, the process of agriculture was extremely rude and imperfect. No regular rotation of crops was observed. A field was frequently appropriated to one kind of produce for several successive years. No man's care in several successive years. No man's care in relation to his ground extended beyond the sowing and gathering of his crops, & by total neglect of manuring and fertilizing their lands the strength of the soil was yearly and daily exhausting itself. This was so much the case within the memory of one now living, that when he departed from the common course and began to endeavor to recruit the soil, his plan was the subject of general ridicule among his neighbors, and the saving ridicule among his neighbors, and the saying was applied to him on all hands: "a penny wise, a pound foolish." By this miserable policy the lands become poor, and farmers were reduced to the necessity of turning their attention to the improvement of the soil, and attention to the improvement of the soil, and of favoring it by a more judicious management. The success of the above mentioned individual whose crops soon snrpassed those of the persons who had derided his operations, had considerable effect in his vicinity, inducing the people to adopt a similar method. But at this period the use of lime as a manure was wholly unknown to the inhabitants, and it was left to their descendants to profit by the great facilities which it furnished for invigorating the powers of the soil. In profit by the great facilities which it furnished for invigorating the powers of the soil. In very rare instances only had it been applied to agricultural purposes previous to the war of the revolution, and indeed the article itself, was so lightly esteemed in the county that it was not unfrequently purchased for five or six pence per bushel. Of consequence the business of improvement could advance but slowly, compared with the pace with which it has recently progressed. Wheat, Rye, Oats and Barley, were the principal products of the soil. Indian corn was in so low estimation that farmers in general planted a few acres only of that valuable grain, and many even preferred procuring it from the lower counties to growing it on their own lands. Clover was almost wholly unknown lands. Clover was almost wholly unknown and timothy quite so; meadows which were irrigated furnished the grass for hay and pasturage.

As was predicted by the illustrious proprietor of Pennsylvania, the climate has experienced a considerable change since the first settlement. There is not that continued intensity of cold that used to characterize the winters, nor are the heats of summer so oppressive as formerly. Snow now seldom remains on the ground two weeks in succession, and it is extremely rare that we have more than three cold days together; whereas, I am told by a neighbor now ninety-six years of age, that in his boyhood, snow to the depth of two or three feet frequently covered the ground during the most of the winter; and that while it laid the cold was unremiting and severe. Such a circumstance, as Clarkson relates in his "life of Wm. Penn," is not recollected by the oldest inhabitant. The Assembly during the winter of 1699—1700, had met and transacted business for a few days, but the cold became so intense, that the health of the members would have suffered had the sitting continued longer. They could not pass about as usual, nor keep themselves warm during their deliberations. At one time after they had met to forward the public business they were obliged or.

er.

It might furnish matter for curious speculation to consider the changes that our climate will probably experience in the course of one or two centuries to come, from the more complete removal of the wood and

other causes operating to produce its refinement and melioration. But as my business is with the past and not with the future, I shall refrain from meddling at present with this subject of theory and philosophy.— Yours, &c.

LETTER III.

"Lo! once in triumph on his boundless plain,
The guivered chief of Lenni loved to reign."

The quivered chief of *Lenni* loved to reign." CONTENTS.

Lenni Lenape-Wm. Penn's treaty with them under the elm.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

In my last I gave you as full an account of the general features of the country, as the limits which I propose to myself would permit. This shall be devoted to the subject of the Indian natives, whose singular and melancholy fate is so well calculated to excite our interest and compassion.

It may not be irrevelant to the subject, or entirely uninteresting to a mind curious as yours in such matters, to give a succinct account of the lindian traditions respecting themselves prior to their settlement her and their acquaintance with the whites.

The Indians, formerly inhabiting this district, belonged to the Lenni Lenape, more generally known by the title of the Delaware nation. According to their tradition, they migrated to the eastward, many ages before the Enropeans first found their way to these shores. After a journey which it required them several years to perform, they arrived at the banks of the Mississippi (Namæsi Sipu or River of fish) where they were joined by the Mengwe, who were likewise emigrants from the west, and also journeying in search of new abodes. With united forces they attacked the Allewegi, who inhabited east of Mississippi, and who appear from the ruins of their towns, and the relics of their arts, to have been far more civilized than they. A severe contest ensued, and many warriors fell. But the superior numbers and desperate valour of the Allies triumphed over the skill and power of the Alliwegi,* and they were obliged to yield to their more fortunate enemies the possession of the country, which their prowess had so nobly defended. The Lenni Lenape then settled down upon the lands which their victory gave them, and gradually extended themselves over Pensylvania, New-Jersey, and several of the neighboring states; while the Mengwe took a Northerly direction, and cocupied a portion of New-York and the Canadas. Those who were afterwards more particularly distinguished by the names of Unamis and Unalachtgo, made the Delaware the centre of their possessions, and called it Lenapewihituck, the river of the Lenape. These were the people that formerly possessed what has since been Chester county; their title to which was established and maintained by the terrors of the tomahawk and bow-string. How many ages they inhabited her previous to the coming of the whites cannot now be certainly ascertained, and I shall not trouble you with vain conjectures upon so dark a subject. However, it is generally agreed that their settlement must have been ancient.

After the Lenape and Mengwe had taken up their abodes separate and distinct from each other, mutual jealousies between the two powers arose, and causes of irritation were not wanting to provoke war. A furious contest was entered into, and many hloody battles were lost and won by either nation. But the Lenape were generally victorious. Indian wars like their enmities are said to be eternal, and this after many years, perhaps ages duration, was ended only by

stratagem. The Mengwe, fearing the issue of the contest, procured an accommodation by feigning a sincere regret for the waste of life, and the mutual loss of national strength, cccasioned by their protracted hostilities, and had the address to persuade their enemies to relinguish the use of arms, and to assume the station of mediators and umpires, among their warlike neighbors. In an evil hour the Lenape acquiesced in a measure that was to deprive them of their power, consequence and military fame. Hitherto their career had been eminently prosperous, but from this moment it began to "shape a declining course." It was acting in its mediatorial capacity, that this nation was found by the Dutch at their landing upon the shores of the

Hudson.

Having suffered themselves to be duped by the coming of the Mengwe, thappened as might have been expected that the confidence of the Lenape was repaid by imposition and treachery. It was not however until the whites began to land in great numbers on their coast, that they were convinced by repeated insults and acts of aggression, of the infidelity of their pretended friends, and that spectacle diverted their attention from their projected scheme of merited vengeance & engrossed all the capacity of their minds. The scenes that were presented before them, surpassed all that their tradition had told or fiction invented. The arts and arms of the Europeans equally excited their surprise, and the numbers that poured in upon different quarters, and the rapidity with which the settlements extended, filled them with alarming apprehensions for the consequen-

They however maintained a concord almost uninterrupted, with the Swedes and Dutch that settled on the Delaware, and between them and their good brother Miquon, as they affectionately called Wm. Penn, the greatest harmony, unanimity, and even the sincerest friendship always prevailed. His character, indeed, was such as could not fail to procure the esteem and respect of the Indians, and his conduct towards them, being guided on every occasion by the dictates of Christian principles, convinced them that they had nothing to fear from his government. His magnanimity, integrated candour, gained their confidence, while the benevolence of his disposition and the mildness of his manners, won their hearts.

with this great man the Lenape concluded a treaty the most celebrated perhaps in the annals of the world. It deserves particular notice. Previous to his sailing for the American continent he sent before him commissioners who had instructions to make with the Indians a treaty of eternal friendship. This was accordingly done and soon after the arrival of Wm. Penn, he appointed a day, on which it was to be publicly ratified. When the day arrived, attended by his small train of followers, consisting of men, women and children, he proceeded to Shackamaxon, where the Sachems and their tribes were already assembling. They were seen in the woods as far as the eye could reach, and looked frightful toth on account of their numbers and their arms. The Quakers are said to have been but a handful in comparison, and these, weaponless, yet undaunted; for they confided in the lighteousness of their cause.

Wm. Penn appeared in his usual clothes without any insignia of emiuence, and was distinguished only by a sky coloured sash wound round his waiste. His relation and secretary, Col. Mark.am, stood on his right, his friend Pearson on his left, and a train of Quakers behind; while in his hand he held a roll of parchment, containing the confirma-

tion of the treaty of purchase and amity. At a certain signal the Indians threw down their bows and arrows, and seated themselves round their chief in the form of a half moon, upon the ground, when the chief Sachem announced to Wm. Penn that the Nations were ready to hear him. He then made a feeling and appropriate speech to the assembly, after which he presented the parchment to the Sachem, who were the horn in the chaplet, the emblem of royalty, and desired him and the other Sachems, to preserve it carefully for three generations, that their

*It becomes an interesting inquiry whither went these people after their discomfiture. We are told that they "abandoned their country to the conquerors and fied down the Mississippi river whence they never returned," but where they afterwards settled has not been determined. From some circumstances I am inclined to suspect them as the founders of the Mexican state.

1 Because they and the Mexicans were the only people in N. America in any degree civilized. That the Mexicans had made considerable advancement in the arts, all history attests, and that the Alliwegi were somewhat civilized is as little to be doubted. For in addition to Indian tradition always remarkably accurate, representing, that "they had large towns built upon great rivers," and that they were acquainted with the art of fortifications, pieces of earthenware and coloured clay, evidently once brick, but now mouldered down by the exposure of centuries to its original consistency, but not to its original colour as powerful evidences of the fact, existing in the country they formerly occupied.

2 Because the dates as nearly as can be ascertained of the flight of the Alliwegi, and the founding of the Mexican state, correspond sufficiently well to warrant such conclusion.

3 Because the tradition of the Mexicans relate that "they dwelt in another region before they settled in Mexico—that their forefathers wandered 80 years in search of it through strict obedience to divine commands by means of which they found out, and set-tled that fertile country"—which tradition sufficiently shews their abandonment of a former residence and a long journey in search of a new. But what most determines the location of that former residence is the fact of their having sent 100 years ago some of their nation, who went, "as far north as the Agnapah nation, 139 miles above the Nachez on the east side of the Mississippi river, and were prevented proceeding further by the interference of French party, "in quest of their brethern." These facts and relations go strongly to establish my position, and had I time and space to spare, I fancy that I could make out the case with sufficient clearness and reconcile all difficulties. Would it be too great a stretch to suppose, that Manca Capac and his consort Mamma Ocallo who first appeared to instruct and civilize the Peruvians and establish the Peruvian empire, were also Alliwegi? They were perfect strangers to those whom they afterwards governed but acquainted with the arts then only known as we can tell to the Alliwegi, and allowing them to have made their way to Peru immediately after the flight of their people, the 80 years spent by the rest of the tribe in search of another abode will fix the difference of the dates of the Peruvian and Mexican states at near 100 years, which agrees marvelously well with our historical account. I wish you to consider it.

⁺ Iroquois or Five Nations.

children might know what had passed between them, just as if he had remained with them himself to repeat it. The Indians spake in turn, and pledged themselves to live in love with Wm. Penn and his children, as long as the sun and moon should endure. Thus was concluded a treaty hetween an insignificant handful of peacefut and defenceless people on the one hand, and an armed and powerful nation of barharians on the other, equally satisfactory for hoth, and particularly advantageous to the quakers; a treaty that at once exhibits a striking instance of the force of justice and pacific principles, even when employed in dealing with uncivilized men. The great elm tree under which this treaty was confirmed, was henceforward held in especial veneration by the inhabitants of the province, and when blown down a few years ago, the wood was made into various articles to be kept as memorials, of it, and to be particularly regarded—A little piece of superstition, my brother, which I hope you will join with me in most heartily

By several deeds executed in the years 1683, —84 and —85, all claims of the Lenape upon the soil of that part of Pennsylvania, which was afterwards designated by the name of Chester county, were wholly extinguished and the right vested in Wm. Penn, from whom it was principally purchased by his friends and followers. This tract the Indians gradually abandoned as the whites occupied it. Considerable numbers however remained in our woods, until the breaking out of the French and English war in 1755, about which time they generally removed beyond the limits of the county. Though after the death of the first proprietor the Indians never found in any that filled his station, that zealons and steadfast friend which he always proved, yet the full protection of our laws was always enjoyed by the natives, and punishment visited upon those of the whites who presumed to injure them. As an instance of this may be mentioned the circumstance, that two Indians about the year 1720, having been shot while hunting in the woods a few miles south of the place where Reading now stands, by two ambuscaded whites, the murderers were promptly apprehended, taken to old Chester, and there tried, condemned and executed. This was the second execution by hanging that occurred in Chester county. Yours, &c.

LETTER IV. "Lo the poor Indian."—Pope. CONTENTS.

Indian Hannah—Character of the Indians— Anecdotes illustrative of it—Indian implements of art and war.

The last of the Lenape, resident in Chester.co. died in the person of old Indian Hannah at the Poor House in 1803. The circumstance of her being for a number of years the sole survivor of her people, seems to entitle her to a notice, which the merit of her character alone, would not have procured her. She appears to have been one of a family, that adopted the English manner of naming, calling themselves Freeman, and inhabited for a number of years one of a small cluster of wigwams in Marlborough township. Her principal abode after she set up for herself in the world, was a wigwam upon the Brandywine; but during the summer she travelled much through different parts of the county, visited those who would receive her with kindness, and distributed her baskets. These were fabricated chiefly after the manner of those now in use by our school boys, and painted with various colours; red, orange, green and purple. The colours with which

she tastefully varigated her work, were drived chiefly from stones found by the borders of the brooks; and it is a little remarkable that although her red and yellow were known by some of the whites, none were able to discover her fine deep green, and beautiful purple. In her perambulations over the county, she frequently visited, amongst others distinguished by their benevolence and interest for her race, that well known philanthropist, the late Jacob Lindley, of New Garden, hy whom she was always tenderly treated and kindly entertained

But making baskets was not her only vocation. She, forsooth, was a doctress also, and practised the healing art to no inconsiderable extent. That excellent and venerable old man, J. Parker of Kennett, informed me, that her fame in this line was at one time so great as to induce him to visit her wigwam, to procure her prescription for his children, who were ill. She furnished him with a few herbs and pounded roots, her only medicines, with directions for their use, and charged him five shillings for her receipt; which sufficiently demonstrates that she had at least

When considerably advanced in life, she left her solitary wigwam and was supported a number of years by several of her friends in their own houses. But some of these dying and she becoming childish, mischievous and troublesome was at length, at the age of ninety removed to the Poor House, where although indignant at being obliged to live in such a receptacle of wretchedness, she was shewn every attention that the nature of her wants demanded and the kindness of the steward could suggest. Here she died a few years afterwards, in 1803, and was buried by J. Gibbons, the steward, in the pauper burying ground.

Though a long time domesticated with the whites, this woman retained her Indian character, with her copper complexion, to the last. She had a proud and lofty spirit, hated the blacks and deigned not to associate even with the lower order of the whites. Without a companion of her race, without kindred, surrounded only by strangers, she felt her situation desolate, often spoke emphatically of the wrongs and misfortnnes of her neople, upon whom alone her affections dwelt, and seemed to view all around her with an eye of suspicion. Hence her countenance was strongly indicative of distrust, which joined with an air of pride that never left her, rendered the expression of her face striking and remarkable. In her conduct she was perfectly moral and exemplary and by no means given to the vice of drunkeness to which so many of her nation were subject.

With regard to the number of Indians that formerly inhabited Chester County no certain estimate can at present be found, but judging from the abundance of game that once existed, and from the numerons patches of corn formerly cultivated by the Indian. I should conceive that there were means of supply, not for a dense, but for quite a considerable population. Indeed the fact mentioned in a letter from James Logan to Wm. Penn, that more than one hundred Indian chiefs had been to visit his (the proprietor's) son at Pennsbury, a short time after his arrival in America, corroberates the conclusion that the eastern parts of Pennsylvania were well inhabited.

well inhabited.

From what I have been able to collect, it appears, that the Indians were most thickly settled about Pequa, and along the great valley, well to have been pretty evenly discretely, except that west of White Clay

creek, the population was more rare. They were scattered about through the forest and generally seated with five or six families, and as many wigwems clustered together in and as many wagwens clustered together in a place. The situation they generally chose for a residence, was near some spring of water, and if possible on the side of a hill looking toward the south. Around their huts they cleared a few acres of ground for their corn, and planted an orchard of six or eight peach trees for the use of their families.

In the latter part of spring the Indians often forsook their winter habitations and during the fishing season visited the large streams, and employed some time in procuring a supply of fish. Much of the summer was frequently spent in wandering. men would sometimes encamp their families in the woods, and be absent for weeks to-gether. Within the recollection of persons now living, when the settlements were quite advanced, the Indian women were used to be encamped in considerable numbers upon the thousand-acre tract in East Whiteland, during several months in the year, and there engaged in their common employment of basket making, while the men were upon distant excursions. When the corn was ripe they gathered it, and strung the ears upon poles. This article they prepared in various ways, sometimes by roasting, and sometimes being beaten and boiled with water, it was made into homine; a dish since not unknown to the tables of our farmers. They also made cakes which Wm. Penn says, "were not un-

pleasant to eat."

The character of the aborigines is already too well known to require a long description, I shall therefore satisfy myself, my dear brother, with giving you my ideas of its general outline. The Indians, I speak of the cral outline. The Indians, I speak of the Lenape in particular, are warm in their attachments and ready to risk their lives for the safety of a friend, while in their enmities, they are most implacable. Time cannot cause them to forget their resentment, nor distance secure you from its effect. Whatever they possess is shared with the utmost liberality, and in every respect they exhibit liberality, and in every respect they exhibit the very opposite to a selfish, or avaricious disposition. They are free as the deer of their forests, and acknowledge no distinction but that which alone is rational, and which arises from virtue and talents; from superior wisdom in the council, and surpassing powers in the field. They have a courage that despises death, and intrepudity that dares any danger, and a fortitude, that not only sustains with patience the most cruel, suffering, but that triumphs under the infliction, and defies the extremities of torment—that can not only endure unshrinkingly, but glory and rejoice amid the tortures of the knife, and the lingering agonies of fire. Their pride is unbending and their spirit lofty; but they are vain, credulous and superstitious, and place an implicit reliance in the predictions of their prophets. In short, the features of their character are strong and masculine, but rude, homely and severe, exhibiting an exty, and seldom much of benignity.

An anecdote was told me sometime since by our aged townsman Caleb Brinton, quite illustrative of this implecability of the Indian disposition of which I have spoken. Among the natives that occasionally inhabited his father's woods, there was a boy about his age and size, with whom he was remarkably intimate. Upon one occasion they quar-relled, a scuffle ensued in the course of which my informant struck the tawny pugilist upon the nose, which in consequence bled profusely. Ffteen years after the Indian still bearing in mind the remembrance of his discomfiture, went to the house of his youthful playmate about midnight, with the full purpose of taking ample and bloody revenge; and he was with difficulty prevented from accomplishing his design.

Mr. Heckewelder in attempting to shew

that the Indians are susceptible of the noblest feelings of genuine friendship, relates the following circumstance, of his life being saved by an Indian friend. "From behind a log in the bushes where he was concealed he espied a hostile Indian at the very moment he was levelling his piece at me. Quick as lightning he jumped between us, and exposed his person to the musket shot just about to be fired, when fortunately the aggressor desisted from fear of killing the Indian whose body thus effectually protected me, at the imminent risk of his own life. Captain White Eyes in 1774 saved, in the same manner, the life of David Duncan, the peace messenger, whom he was escorting. He rushed regardless of his own life, up to an injmical Shawanese, who was aiming at our log in the bushes where he was concealed he inimical Shawanese, who was aiming at our embassador from behind a bush, and forced him to desist."

The Indians of Chester County, like the rest of their race, shewed much respect to the memory of their dead and conducted their interments with becoming solemnities. Their burying grounds were objects of especial care and never suffered to be neglected. William Penn speaks of these people as being "choice of the graves of their dead; for lest they should be lost by time and fall to common use, they pick off the grass that grows upon them, and they heap up the fallen earth with great care and exactness."

But they appear to have done more and

But they appear to have done more, and in order to guard effectually the sacred deposit, to have piled up stones to a considerable height, in the form of a cone, over the graves o their connexions. There are now in the county remains of many of these monuments. The one most known stood

* Contained in a manuscript collection of the letters of James Logan and Wm. Penn, made by that excellent woman Mrs. Deborah Logan of Stenton,

upon the top of a hill a short distance above Downingtown, and about a mile south of the turnpike, where a large collection of stone is yet to be seen. During the revolutionary war, a party of Indians coming from a dis-tance, threw down the pile and carried off the bones that were baried under it.

The habits, maners and customs of our Chester County Isdians, were entirely similar to those of the same race of which we have often real very minute and elaborate descriptions. With respect to their children, the same usige appears to have prevailed, as does now among the western tribes. They treated them in such a manner, as was cal-culated to render them capable of enduring all knds of hardship. Frequent ablution was general among them. Even the last faulty that remained in the county retained the true Indian custom in the treatment of their children. A neighbour of this family, which resided in Marlborough township, going to their wigwam early one morning in winter, saw one of the Squaws bring out an infant boy apparently two or three days old, break the ice of a pend that stood near with a tomahawk, and souse the little fellow in. The neighbour remonstrated, exclaiming that she would kill the child. "No, no--no kill him--make him hardy," she returned giving the young cub an additional dip. The event justified the usage of the mother. He became "a frame of adamant." winter, saw one of the Squaws bring out an

The Indians, were quite observant also of their religious rites and ceremonies. Some of these were performed by large companies which assembled periodically at some particular place for the purpose. Upon the

Western farm, there is a never failing spring, which was held in peculiar reverence among them, as the especial gift of the great spirit, and was the scene of many of their religious ceremonies. Here they performed their dances and prepared their feasts in honor of

the Being they worshiped. The implements formerly used by the Indians are now matters of curiosity. Wholly unacquainted with any of the metals, these people were of consequence reduced to the necessity of forming their instruments of art and war from other materials. With infinite and war from other materials. With infinite pains and labour they constructed axes, hoes, spear and arrow heads, from the hardest stones, and gave them an edge altogether surprising. Many of them have come under my own observation. The axes have somewhat the shape of those which we are accustomed to use, only that they are not so broad on the edge nor so heavy in the pole. Generally they have a gutter run around them, for the purpose of attaching a withe with a handle. Some are made two edged and considerably smaller, with a hole passing longi-tudinally through the middle, and in shape bearing somo resemblance to a common broad axe. These were doubtless intended for warlike purposes. Spear heads varying from four to seven inches in length, sharp and well finished, have been found, and Indian darts, certainly designated for the heads of arrows, and much smaller than their of arrows, and much smaller than their spears, though similar in shape, are still frequently picked up in our fields. Some Indian pipes wrought of stone, remain as specimens of Indian art. One of superior workmanship, was a number of years ago in possession of a distinguished Quaker gentleman* of this county and by him presented to a travelling minister from England who considered it so much of a curiosity, as to supply it with a silver stem. This piece of Indian luxury must have cost infinite labour. It was considerably larger than one of our ordinary clay pipes, the bowl well shaped, and the short stem to which a reed was designed to be attached, neatly executed. Yours, &c.

* That venerable patriarch Simon Meredith of Coventry.

LETTER V.

Swedes, Belgians, Gauls, their various flags display, Full pinions crowding on the watery way;

All from their different ports, their sails unfurled

Point their glad streamers to the western world. Columbiad, B. 4.

CONTENTS.

Settlements made at Chester and Tinicum by the Swedes—surrendered to the Dutch—afterwards to the English—Re-taken by the Dutch—Given again to the English by the treaty of Westminster,

MY DEAR BROTHER,

We have now done with the Lenni Lenape And all the sorrows of their singular history. Let me therefore call your attention to a more pleasing part of our task, and leaving the wretched native to seek for sympathy in the gloom and solitude of his wilds, and the mysterious pensiveness of his nature, turn to our ancestors settlement here, made under the auspicious guidance of a renowned and fortunate leader.

Although the attempts of Sir Walter Ral-eigh to settle Virginia commenced so early as the year 1584, and a permanent settlement was effected in 1607 at James Town, which has the honour of being the oldest habitation of the English on the American continent, the Delaware appears to have been almost

unnoticed and unvisited, except by chance navigators, until some time afterwards. The sagacity of the Swedes first discovered the advantages of having a station upon that river, and Sir John Printz with a small body of Swedish adventurers, in the year of 1631, Swedish adventurers, in the year of 1631, more than half a century previous to the landing of Wm. Penn, erected forts at Christiana near Wilmington, at Elsingburg,* since Salem, New Jersey. He also established, during the same year, the first settlements made by Europeans within the present boundaries of Pennsylvania, at Chester, and upon Tinieum island, since a part of Chester coun-Tinicum island, since a part of Chester county. "On this spot," according to Dr. Duponceau, "rose the fortress of New Gottenburg, the metropolis of the Swedish American empire. Here, says their historian Companius, governor Printz built an elegant Mansion-House for himself and his dependents with a garden, a pleasure house and other appurtenances.† There a church was built, and there the principal inhabitants had their houses and plantations. What has become of that seat of luxury and grandeur? Not a trace of its former glory is to be seen; it lies waste and desolate tenanted only by grazing cattle, and near it where perhaps formerly stood one of those handsome dwellings which the historian describes, is an impure lazaretto, the chosen abode of pestilence and death. Such are the vecissitudes which our young country has already experienced." Sir John Printz continued governor of Nova Suecie, as the Swedish possessions upon the Delaware were called, until the year 1654. Three years previous to his resignation, he suffered the Dutch to build a fort upon the spot which New Castle now occupies, then within the limits of the Swedish territory, without opposition. His timidity was satisfied with a new remonstrance to a measure, which a more intrepid character would have which a more intrepld character would have resisted by force of arms. By means of this fort, the Dutch acquired the command of the navigation of the Delaware, to counteract which, another fort was built by governor Printz on the east side of the river, from which, however, the governor was soon even which, however, the governor was soon expelled, not by the Dutch, but by the mosqui-

After the return of Printz to his native country, his son-in-law John Papegoia, for a few months, exercised the authority of governor, but he soon followed his father, the government fell into the hands of Risingn, who appears to have been a far more active personage than either of his predecessors. The first use he made of his power, was to take fort Casimir, which he did by surprise, and without any loss. But this act, at that juncture, appears to have been indiscreet, as it soon after produced the total subjection of the Swedish authority. The same year he renewed a league of friendship with both the English and Dutch in the neighborhood, as he also did with the Indians at a meeting beld with the chiefs for that purpose at Printzboff.

The complaint raised by the Indians, that the Swedes had introduced much evil amongst them, by which many of their people had been destroyed, was the occasion of this treaty. But the Swedes by means of presents and kind treatment, allayed all feelings of dissatisfaction in the breasts of the natives, and a more strict and permanent friendship was renewed between the parties. Mutual engagements were entered into, by which they were to assist and stand by each other in all future attempts, that should be made against either people; and the chief Noamen expressed, "That as formerly they had been but one body and one heart they should be henceforward as one head." The conditions of this leaves annear to have been conditions of this league appear to have been faithfully observed by the Indians.

But in the year 1655, Nova Succia was lost forever to the Swedes, and became a part of the province of New Netherlands. For dur-ing the summer, the Dutch fitted out six or seven vessels carrying about one hundred men each, from New Amsterdam, the capital of their North American possessions, with a view to reduce the forts of the Swedes upon the Delaware. This infant armament commanded by the governor Peter Stuyvesant, sailed up the river and compelled the Swedes, who were unprepared for their receiving who were unprepared for their reception, to surrender their forts by capitulation. The Dutch on this occasion behaved with un-manly and inexcusable barbarity. They dis-troyed New Gottenburg and all the houses in the vicinity of the fortress, plundered the people and killed the cattle. The officers and principal inhabitants were carried prisoners to New Amsterdam, whence they were transported to Holland; but the common people were suffered to remain in their possessions, upon their submission to the new authorities. This country was then sub-jected to the control of Lieut. Governors, commissioned by the Director General of New Amsterdam. John Paul Jaquet was the first Lieut. Governor, and Aldricks, Heno-gossa, and Beekman were his successors.

It is but due to the Swedes to remark, that their government was mild and equitable and although the authority of the governors was supreme, it was never exercised in a severe or arbitrary manner. Their treatment of the Ladian natives was always marked by a strict adherence to justice, and they were rewarded in return by the affection and respect of the neighboring tribes. Not a drop of Indian blood was shed by the Swedes upon

the Delaware.

We are informed by Proud, that the Dutch Lieutenant Governors "had power to grant Lieutenant Governors "nai power to grantlands, and their patents made a part of the ancient titles of the present possessors. Alrichs' commission of the 12th of April 1657, shews the extent of the Dutch claim on the west side of the Del. at that time. He was appointed Directer General of the Colony of South River, 8 New Netherlands and the fortness Casimia now called Niewer Amstel (New ress Casimia now called Niewer Amstel (New Castle) with all the lands depending thereon according to the first purchase and deed of release of the natives, dated July 19th, 1651; beginning at the west side of the Minquoas or Christiana kill, in the Indian language Suspecough, to the mouth of the bay or river called Bompthook, in the Indian language Camarasse, and so far inland as the bounds and limits of the Minquoas land with all the streams &c. appurtenances and dependen-

The Dutch dynasty in America continued about nine years after the forcible seizure of the Swedish territories. But in 1664 Charles II, a sovereign by no means partial to the Dutch, and perhaps foreseeing the conse-quence that the American settlements were about to assume, resolved to take measures for annexing New Netherlands to the British domains. He accordingly granted a patent to his brother James Duke of York, for an extensive tract of land including the terri-tory claimed by the Dutch; and Sir Robert Carr and Col. Nicolls were immediately dis-patched with several ships and a small body patched with several ships and a small body of land forces to put him in possession of the country. Sir Robert after having reduced New Amsterdam without resistance entered the Delaware, and at New Castle received the submission of the inhabitants settled upon that river. The articles of capitulation are dated the 1st of October, 1664, and secure to the inhabitants the enjoyment of liberty of conscience, protection in their estates real and personal, and permit the magistrates to be continued in the exercise of their civil

power, upon condition that all swear alle-giance to his majesty.

During the nine following years our infant settlement enjoyed an uninterrupted peace and witnessed no material change. But war having anisen in 1672 between the then two greatest maratime powers of Europe, England and Holland, the consequences were relt even by the remote and pacific colonists upon the Delaware, and they were restored to their former masters.

For in the summel of the following year Commodores Evertreand Benkes, having in the name and under the authority of the states General tiken pssession of New York, States General then pssession of New York, deputies as had been required were sent promptly by the people from Upland, New-Castle and Tinicum to hake, in the names of their principals, submssion to the invaders. This act of ready complance with the requisitions of the Dutch communders, seems to have conciliated unexpected favours. Certain privileges were immediately granted to tain privileges were immedially ganted to the inhabitants upon the Delavare, and three judiciaries erected, one at Niewer Amstej (New-Castle) one at Upland (Chester) and the other at Hoarkili (Lewistowa) under the superintendance of Anthony Cde, who was appointed governor. This officer's commission was signed by Cornelius Lyertre and Jacob Benkes, the leaders of the Dutch expedition, and as a curious document drawn in dition, and as a curious document drawn in the genuine antique style it is worthy inspection. It commences thus-"The honourable and awful council of war for their High Mightinesses of the states General of the United Netherlands, and his serene highness

* A name now some what familiar-I wish I could say altogether classical—since the publication of Konningsmarke.

+ He gave it the name of Printzhoff.-Companius.

§ Delaware.

the prince of Orange, over a squadron of ships now at anchor in Hudson's river in New Netherlands, to all those who shall see or hear these greetings," &c.

Thus Upland became the centre of the first judicial district constituted within the present limits of Pennsylvania, and hence-forth a place of some consideration. It might furnish us with some amusement to inspect the records of the first court held at this place and to observe what were the nature of the differences then determined. nature of the differences then determined. But unfortunately for our curiosity, these records are not now within our reach, having been deposited by the late D. Logan, in the archives of the state at Harrisburg.

The Dutch however did not long enjoy their new acquisitions, for the peace of Westminster, concluded on the 9th of Feb. 1674, restored this country to the English, and Capt. Cantwell and Wm. Tomm, shortly after took possession in the name of the king.

Thus we have seen that the first settlements seated upon the Delaware river were within the present limits of Chester County. and the colonists were natives of Sweden. The establishment had been planned by the genius of the illustrious Gustavus Adolphus. and his daughter Christina, assisted by the wisdom of the great Chancellor Oxenstiern accomplished it. And although it was soon lost to the kingdom yet there is something gratifying in the consideration, that this event did not happen until after the termination of the reign of the one, and the life of the other of its principal founders. We have seen the frequent changes of masters that the young colony experienced and in what manner the possession passed to and fro from hand to hand, until it finally settled in the English.

A new scene now begins to open, all distinctions are soon to be lost in the general name of Englishmen and the Friends with their famous leader at their head, flying from the persecution of a christian church in their native land, come to people these shores and to give a new impulse, spirit and consequence to the infant colony. But as my letter is already of respectable length, I shall reserve for my next what I have to communicate in relation to this event. Valeto— Yours, &c.

LETTER VI.

Per maris liuc primum veuere pericla Britanni.

Deinde alii patriam deseruere suam Adveninnt multi Germana et Hibernica proles,

Quos, hucsæpe nimis navis onusta vehit. Descriptio Pennsylvaniæ.

'Twas hither first the British crossed the main,

Thence many others left their native plain: Hibernia's sons forsake their island home, And from Germania crowded vessels come. PROUD.

CONTENTS.

Wm. Penn's charter—Province named— Landing of the first English settlers—of Wm. Peun—County named—Meeting of the first assombly—Laws passed during its session—Seals for the counties established.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

Although the shores of the Delaware had Although the shores of the Delaware had been inhabited by Europeans fifty years previous to the landing of Wm. Penu, the settlement during that period had made no considerable advancement. The banks of the river, and those in particular places only were occupied, while the interior was untenanted and indeed but partially explored by the whites.

by the whites.

The charter granted to William Penn the province of Pennsylvania, was dated at West-miuster the 4th of March 1681, and signed by writ of Privy seal. In this instrument the writ of Privy seal. In this instrument the extent and boundaries of the new province are specified, and the free use of the lauds and waters with their produce wholly given up to him. He had the power of making aws with the advice and assent of the freemen of the territory assembled, of appointing adges and other officers, of pardoning and eprieving except in cases of wilful murder and high treason. He might also in instances of great emergency, make ordinances bes of great emergency, make ordinances without the cousent of the freemen, when hey could not be suddenly and convenienty assembled; which however were to be greeable to reason and not repugnant to the aws of Euglaud. In event of invasion or listurbauce by pirates, he had authority to evy, muster and train to arms, the meu of he province, and to act in the capacity of Captain General of the forces thus raised. In hort he was made absolute proprietary of the Province of Pennsylvania, and large powers nd privileges were assigned him as govern-

This charter was followed by a declaration ssued by the King, to the planters of Penn-ylvania, expressive of the grant, describing he bounds of the province, and enjoining hem to yield all due obedience to their pro-

rietary. Wm. Penn had intended to distinguish his ossessions by the name of New Wales, but his was not agreeable to the pleasure of his overeign, who took the naming upon him-elf and called the province Pennsylvania in onour of the father of the grantee, Admiral ir William Penu, and in consideration of he distinguished services of that officer in he British navy. The modesty of the pro-rietor on this occasion was quite characteristic. Fearing the imputation of vanity, he used his utmost endeavours to have Penn struck out of the name, and even visited the king for that purpose; but as we would have wished, his efforts were wholly unavailing:

Charles persisted in retaining it.

In the same year, three ships crowded with adventurers sailed for the province. One of them the Bristol Factor, Roger Drew, commander, arrived before Uphaud ou the 11th of December. Here the passengers seeing some houses, went on shore at Robert Wade's landing near the lower side of Chester creek, and the river having frozen and during the and the river having frozen up during the night they remained in this place all winter. John Otteo, Nathaniel Allen and Edward Lonet with their families, Joseph Kirkbride then a boy and afterwards a man of consequence in the colony, and several servants of Governor Penn were among the passengers.

In one of these ships, we are not told particularly in which, arrived Wm. Markham deputy governor and a relatiou of the proprietary. He, with certain commissioners appointed to assist him, was enjoined to treat with the Indians, and procure their good will, by observing in his intercourse with them a kind and friendly disposition, and a strict regard to honour and justice.

The year following brought Wm. Penn himself to America. He landed at New Castle with many of his friends on the 21st of Octo-ber "amidst the acclamations of the diversi-fied population" that had assembled to welcome his coming. His fame had flown be-fore him and the Indians, the Dutch, the Swedes, the Welsh and the English were their to exhibit an expression of their joy at beholding him, and to shew their respect for the greatness and excellence of his character. How gratifying must have been such a reception to the heart of that truly good and

virtuous man!

Shortly afterward he proceeded to Upland in order to call the first General Assembly. This, says Clarkson, was a memorable event, and to be distinguished by some marked circumstance. He determined therefore to chauge the name of the place. Turning round to his friend Pearson, one of his own round to his friend Pearson, one or his own society, who had accompanied him in the ship Welcome, he said: "Providence has brought us here safe. Thou hast been the companion of my perils. What wilt thou that I should call this place?" Pearson replied: "Chester, in remembrance of the city from whence I came." Wm. Penn said that it should be called Chester and that when he divided the land into counties he would call divided the land into counties he would call one of them by the same name also.

This promise was soon after fulfilled. And although the boundary line between Chester and Philadelphia counties was not accurately defined nutil about two years afterwards, the counties had their respective names, and

the limits were pretty generally understood.

By the fifteenth article of the Frame of Government it had been provided, that the general Assembly should consist for the first year of all the freemen of the province that should choose to attend, with an equal number from the territories. The members having met punctually at the time appointed, the fourth of December 1682, Nicholas Moore president of the society of Traders, was ap-pointed Speaker, and the house proceeded to business.

As this was the first assembly held in the province, and the only one that ever met in the county of Chester, I shall be somewhat particular in noticing its transactions. The first acts of importance that were passed, were an act of Union annexing the territories to the province, and an act of settlement in reference to the frame of government, which with certain alterations was declared to be

accepted and confirmed. The Duten, Swedes, and foreigners of all descriptions within the boundaries of the province and territories were then naturalized.

All the laws agreed upon in England as belonging to the Frame of Government were, with some alterations, and with the addition of nineteen others, thus making together fifty-nine, passed in due form.

Among these laws I shall notice the following: ""All persons who confessed the one Almighty and eternal God to be the Creator, Upholder and Ruler of the World; and who held themselves obliged in conscience to live peaceably and justly in society, were in no ways to be molested for their religious persussion and practice; nor to be compelled at any time to frequent any religious place or ministry whatever. All Treasurers however, Judges, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace and all whatsoever in the service of the government, and all members elected to serve in Provincial Council and General Assembly, and all electors, were to be such as professed faith in Jesus Christ, and as had not been convicted of ill fame, or unsober and dishonest conversation, and who were one and twenty years of age. All children of the age of years of age. All children of the age of twelve were to be taught some useful trade or skill, to the end, that none might be idle in the province; but that the poor might work to live, and the rich if they became poor, might not want. Servants were not to be kept longer than the time of servitude agreed upon, and were to be put in fit equipage at the expiration of it. All pleadings, processes and records in courts of law were to be as short as possible. All fees of law were to be moderate and to be hung up on tables in the courts. All persons wrongfully imprisoned or prosecuted were to have double damages against the informer or prosecutor. All fines were to be moderate. With respect to the criminal part of these laws one new principle was introduced into it. Wm. Penn was of opinion that though the detering of others from offences must centinue to be the great, and indeed only end of punishment, yet in a community professing itself christian, the reformation of the offender was to be inseperably connected with it. Hence he made but two capital offences; namely, murder, & treason against the state, and hence also all prisons were to be considered as work-shops where the offenders might be industriously, soberly and moraly employed.

The Assembly having sat three days, broke up; but before they adjourned, they returned heir most grateful thanks to the Governor. The Swedes also deputed for themselves Lacy Cock to return him their thanks, and to acquaint him, that they would love, serve and obey him with all they had, declaring it was the best day they had ever seen."

Although entirely inexperienced in the

* Vide Clarkson's life of Penn. business of legislation, much harmony appears to have prevailed among the members constituting the first provincial assembly. This is sufficiently evident from the circumstance that no less than sixty-one laws were enacted during a session of half a week's continuance. The expedition used on this occasion forms a striking contrast with the dilatory proceedings of some modern legisla-tive bodies, which but too often seem to make the business of the commonwealth but

a secondary consideration.

It is however a curious fact that not one of those sixty-one laws is at present in force, having all been repealed, supplied, or become obsolete.

Soon after the close of the next session of the legislature, in the beginning of the year

1683, the governor and council established a seal for each of the counties, viz: For Chester a plow; for Philadelphia an anchor; for Bucks a tree and vine; for New Castle a Cassia; for Kent three ears of Indian corn; and for Snssex a wheat sheaf. Thomas Usher was the first Sheriff of Chester and appointed about the same time. -- Yours, &c.

The Indians! The Indians! The account given by our correspondent of Indian Hannah, the last of her race, has excited, as it was calculated to do, a good deal of interest. The following letter contains some anecdotes characteristic of the natives. Their taking considerable quantities of shad in the Brandywine, by means of seines made of grape vines, is a chrisus fact in the story of old times. The whole of the letter will be read with pleasure.

FOR THE RECORD.

In the account of the Indians of Chester county, (in the Record) it is stated they lived in Marlborough; this I think is a mistake;— about 45 or 50 years ago, there were some wigwams in Kennett township, near Webb's tavern, not more than 50 rods from Marlborough; at this time their inmates were reduced to four persons, viz: Andrew,* Sarah, Nanny and Hannah, about this time they left their habitation, and settled in Birmingham, and I think the three first mentioned died while they were located there. After this, Hannah went and dwelt in a log house near Brandywine, on the land of Humphrey Marshall, or rather, as she considered it, on her own land. Although Hannah was not given to the vice of drnnkenness, yet some of the others were; most of them were remarkable fond of cider, and would come in cider making time, stick their heads in the trough and take a hearty drink, indeed they liked it in all its stages; they would generally ask for it, when trading with their baskets, and if told the cider was ont. they would say—squeeze the barrel, (in a long low voice:) Hannah in her trading excursions was always attended by her dog, and if he was ahead when she approached a house she would say, "cotch aming, or cotch a mingo," the dog would drop his tail, fall back and walk close behind her, she was also attended sometimes by her pigs, they would follow wherever she went and stay at a house as long as their owner; whether she took them along as a cheap way of feeding or having no one at home to feed them, I cannot say. Hannah was very shrewd (like other Indians) in her answers and remarks; a person once asked her if they had any tradition among them, relative to their ancestors coming or settling in this country, she said they had; that a great many ages ago her people lived on the other side or over a great water, one day observing a woodpecker come from over the ocean, with an acorn in his bill, they concluded from this circumstance, that there was a woody country in that direction, which they afterwards went in quest of, and found it to be a fact; now it is very probable that she made this story up in her mind at the moment the question was put to her.

The name of Indians, carried terror to the ear of a stranger; in that day there was an English servant boy in the neighborhood, on hearing some one say, that the Indians were coming, he took the alarm and flew into the honse, and espying the oven, took refuge in it, but being informed that they came to sell baskets, he crawled ont of his den. The Indians carried on a trade with baskets from the first settling of the county; by the white people; and by selling them, and something

like begging made a tolerable living; when the fish were plenty in the Brandy wine, they caught great numbers with drag nets made of grape vines wove together like riddles, and would draw out a hundred shad at a hall. In their travels they often stopped at Jeremy Clouds, in Marlborough, and would always ask for cider, and when he would go for it, they would say "take the half bushel Jelemy," it was remarkable that they always used I for r, &c.

Sometime about the year 1745, there was a

Sometime about the year 1745, there was a boy named Isaac, belonging to the family of Indians that resided in Kennet, remarkably Indians that resided in Kennet, remarkably smart and active, who mostly carried his bow and arrows with him, the neighboring boys would put up pennies as a mark for him to shoot at, if he struck the penny it was his, but if he mist it he gave oue, and many a one he got in this way; he would kill a woodpecker on the top of the highest tree in the R.

* Audrew on his return home from his excursions would load himself with land tor-toises which they appeared to be fond of as an article of diet.

LETTER VII.

Yet then no proud aspiring piles were raised, No fretted roof with polished metals blazed. POPE.

CONTENTS.

More emigrants arrive-Plan of the first houses-Indian claims to the land extinguished-Copy of an deed.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

Without a formal exordium I continue my narrative. You will recollect that the circumstances mentioned towards the conclus-

ion of my last, occurred during the year 1683.

Before the end of the preceeding year no less than twenty-three vessels conveying altogether more than two thousand souls sailed from Europe for Pennsylvania, and arrived in safety. These were principally Friends who had purchased allotments and came to occupy them. They left their conntry not incited by mere mercenary views, try not incited by mere mercenary views, hor bent solely upon the pursuits of gain, but that they might find refuge from the intolerant spirit of persecution which raged at home, and sit down each man, 'under his own vine aud fig tree' in a land, where a more liberal policy was pursued, and the rights of conscieuce more justly regarded. They wished to be removed from the presence of the infectious examples of luxurious Europe, and out of reach of the influence of Europe, and out of reach of the influence of the vice and profligacy that abounded there, and to fix their dwelling on some "virgin Elysian shore," where their children might be educated in the principles of virtue and transmit the purity of their morals to posterity.

Such my dear brother were the honourable motives, that induced our venerable ancestors to break the ties that bound them to their country, and to brave the difficulties and hazards incident to a new settlement in the wildernesses of America. Not like the convicts that are sometimes sent to people uew countries, the offcasts and refuse of the world, the first emigrants to Pennsylvania were men that any country should regret to loose or rejoice to gain. Many were of opulent families upon whom no commou consideration could have prevailed to leave their homes, and whom perhaps nothing but the goad of unceasing persecution could have driven entirely away, all were indus-trious, discreet and prudent and every way fitted to render a colony prosperous, flour-ishing and happy. Who would not be proud to reckon his descent from such worthies?

Those that arrived in the twenty-three ships of which I have spoken, distributed themselves throughout the province, and not an inconsiderable number settled in Chester county. Many had taken the precaution to bring out with them provisions, frames of houses, and implements of trade and husbandry; and these experienced the benefit of their prodence and foresight. Such as were not so well provided, having arrived some weeks before the commencement of winter were able to erect such habitations as served with some degree of comfort to protect them from the inclemencies of a Pennsylvania winter, yet they were sometimes reduced to straits for want of the necessary articles of food.

But their houses—if the temporary huts erected by the first emigrants deserve the name—were of the most inferior kind.* The general plan for the construction of these, was furnished by Wm. Penn. They were to be about 30 feet long and 18 wide, with a par-tition in the middle. When the shell was up, the nut was to be covered and defended on the outside by clap boards and lined by the same within. The intervining space be-tween the external covering and inside lining, was to be filled with earth to keep out the cold and frost. The ground floor was to consist of clay the upper of wood and a clap board roof was to cover the whole.

Many of the cabins were of still ruder construction and lastead of clap boards, logs were used for the ends and sides and thatch for the roofs. The chimneys, down which much of the light came, were of wood, the windows of the better sort of houses, paper; of the more inferior blocks of wood made to fit the cases. Sashes were a luxury, unknown even in Philadelphia. Hugh Evans, many of whose descendants are living, used to say that he had frequently seen the great Wm. Penn climb a ladder at his father's, to go to

For the accommodation of the increasing colony, it early became necessary for the governor and proprietor to procure the ex-tinguishment of the Indian claims to the lands which he wished to settle. He accordingly entered into frequent treaties with the natives upon the subject, paid them their price and obtained the acknowledgement of their relinquishing to him all their right and title to the land. The early Indian deeds are altogether vague, the boundaries to which they refer are undefined and the stations called for cannot at this day be precisely ascertained. This however is not now a circumstance of the smallest importance.

The first Indian deed in relation to the land of Chester county bears date June 25th, 1683. According to this an Indian called Wingebone, conveys to Wm. Penn all his lands on the west side of the Schuylkill, beginning at at the first falls and extending along and back from that river, an undetermined distance; or in the language of the instrument "so far as my right goeth." By another deed of July 14th, 1683, two Indian chiefs, Secane and Icquognshan, claimants of the land lying between Chester & Schuylkill rivers, grant to the proprietary all their right, title and interest in the same. From Kike-tappan he purchased half of the land lying between the Susquehannah and the Delaware, in September; and from Malchaloha all lands from the Delaware to Chesapcak bay up to the falls of the Susquehannah, in October. And by a deed dated July 30th, 1685, several Indian Shackamackers, styling themselves right owners of the land lying between Chester and Penypack creek, acknowledge full satisfaction for, and release the whole to Wm. Penn.

The last of these Indian deeds is dated at New-Castle the same year and as it is rather a curious instrument, and shews the value which the natives at that time attached to their lands, I shall insert it for your inspection. It was as follows.—"This Indenture witnesseth, that we Packenah, Jarkham, Sikals, Partquesott, Jervis-Essepenaick, Felktrug, Powey, Indian kings, Sachemakers right owners of all lands from Quing Quingus, catled Duck creek unto Uplands, called Chester creek, all along the west side of the Delaware river, and so between the of the Delaware river, and so between the said creeks backwards as far as a man can ride in two days with a horse, for and in consideration of these following goods to us in hand paid and secured to be paid by Wm. Penn proprietary and governor of the province of Pennsylvania and territories thereof, viz: 20 guns, 20 fathoms match coat, 20 fathoms stroud water, 20 hlankets, 20 kettatioms stroud water, 20 markets, 20 pounds of powder, 100 hars of lead, 40 tomahawks, 100 knive., 40 pair of stockings, 1 barrel of beer, 20 pounds of red lead, 100 fathoms of wampum, 30 glass bottles, 30 pewter spoons, 100 awl blades, 300 tobacco pipes, 100 hands of tobacco, 20 tobacco tougs, 100 charles and finite 30 pair of marcons 300 charles and finite 30 pair of marcons 300 charles and finite 30 pair of marcons 300 charles and 100 char pipes, 100 hands of tobacco, 20 tobacco tongs, 20 steels, 300 flints, 30 pair of scissors, 30 combs, 60 looking glasses, 200 needles, 1 skipple of salt, 30 pounds of sugar, 5 gallons of molesses, 20 tobacco boxes, 100 jewsharps, 20 hoes, 30 gimlets, 30 wooden screw boxes, 103 string of beads—Do hereby acknowledge &c. Given under our hands and seals at New-Costle 24 of the 5th Month. 1685.

New-Castle 2d of the Sth Month, 1635.

Thus the claims of the only people on earth that possessed the least shadow of right to the soil were extinguished, and Wm. Penn in the eyes of reason and justice acquired a title to his grant of stronger validity than the crown of England could bestow. Yours, &c.

* The following passage from Proud, I must confess at first perusal excited a smile of incredulity, but the well known character of the author and his scrupulous regard to truth will hardly allow us to doubt. "The truth will hardly allow us to doubt. "The lodgings of some of those settlers were at first in the woods; a chosen tree" (it should have been hollow by all means) "was all the shelter they had against the inclemency of the weather. This sometimes happened late in the fall and even in the winter season. The next coverings of many of them were either caves in the earth or such huts creeted upon it as could be most expeditiously procured, till better houses were built. That they inhabited caves is a historical fact but it is a little difficult to conceive that they would live long either under or in transmission. would live long either under or in trees without further shelter, when the smallest share of ingenuity and inquerry was required to provide abodes, a little more human-like. and mostly hipped and torms a low bed chamber: and the ends of the houses above the first story are of boards, or sometimes shingles with a small chamber window at each end."

The caves of which we often hear, were in general I believe, only the temporary residence of the first emigrants. A few however were inhabited a number of years and large families raised in them. Traces of one of these subterrannean abodes are still visible

upon a farm in Westtown township where a respectable settler of the name of Hickman brought up a numerous offspring.

LETTER VIII.

Receeding forests yield the labourers reom, And opening wilds of fields and gardens bloom. COLUMBIAD, B. 5.

CONTENTS.

Names of many of the first settlers, and account of the settlement of several townships.

My DEAR BROTHER, As I have now brought you to a period As I have now brought you to a period when the infant colony was fast extending itself, and the stream of emigration flowed with unusual rapidity, I shall endeavour to make you aquainted with the names of many individuals who first established themselves in the county and applies within the limits of the county, and enable you to designate the location of the principal early allotments. Among the names I shall mention you will recognize many that have been, by successive generations, transmitted to the present time, and now distinguish families of high standing and consideration in society. You will remark others once equally respectable as now unknown.

From a singular map shown me by that accomplished literary lady, Mrs. Deborah Logan, of Stenton, I have been able to ascertain, not only the names of many of the first emigrants, but also the precise situation of the land of each individual; as every pasticuthe land of each individual; as every particular purchase with the name of the owner is there laid down. This curious piece of antiquity entitled "A map of the improved parts of Pennsilvania," informs us that it was commenced by Wm. Penn in 1681, but the date of its publication, which must have been several years after, is not given, nor can it now be easily ascertained. By an inspection of this map, you will perceive that the Proof this map, you will perceive, that the Proprietors manor of Rockland embraced all that trake of country lying between Naman's creek and the Brandywine, with a latitude of 8 or 10 miles from the Delaware.

BIRMINGHAM here called BRUMAHGAM, WAS taken up by Philip Richards, Peter Dicks, Henry Bernard, Edward Baily, John Harris, Edward Harris, Oliver Cope, John Buckley, John Brunsdon, Thomas Taylor, Wm. Brinton, John Jones, Joel Baily; Daniel Smith strack lay without the township on the side towards the North West.

Westrown. Richard Callet, Richard Whit-paine, Barnabas Wilcoxe, Nathan Evans, John Eluny, John Bond, Thomas Cowborn, Thomas Rous, Benjamin Furlory, John Beazo, John Waite, Joshua Hastings, John Marsh, Mary Finch, Richard Sneed.

THORNBURY. John Simcock, Robert Slevens, Thomas Bradford, George Peirce, Richard Marsh, Wm. Bostick, John Simcock, Edward Brazor, Edward Turner, Joshua Bushells, Robert Piles, John Gibbons, Robert Southern.

CONCORD. Philip Roman, Moses Mendinhall, Benj. Mendinhall, Wm. Hichcot, Thos. Martin, Jno. Mendinhall, Nat Newling, Peter Lounder, Thomas King, Wm. Bramto, Robert Chamberlan, Thomas Moore, John Samcock, Richard Far, Nathaniel Park, George

⁺ Mr. Watson in a very excellent and amusing Manuscript work full of curious and interesting matter, entitled "Historical Inci-dents of Germantown"—which by the way I hope may be soon given to the public has furnished such a description of the ancient houses in this vicinity as I presume will apply in some measure to the contemporary buildings of our own county. I therefore take the liberty of copying a part of it. "The most of the old houses in Germantown, are plastered on the inside with clay and straw mixed, and over it is laid a finishing coat of lime plaster. I see old houses that seem to be made of log frames and the instertices filled with wattless river region and described be made of log liamos the state of the primitive population. They are of of the primitive population. They are of but one story; so low that a 6 foot man can readily touch the eves of the roof. The ground story is of stone or logs; or sometimes the front room is of stone and the back roof of logs: and thus they generally have one room behind the other. The roof is high

Stroud, Godin Walter, Thomas Hall, John Haiselgrove, Wm. Collet, John Palmer, Joseph Philips, Wm. Orsborn, Wm. Clayton, Jno. Brazor, Jos. Beal, Jos. Sanger, Wm. Beasor, Wm. Cloud, Dennis Rathford.

BETHEL. Francis Harrison, John Gibbons, Robert Southery, Robert Piles, Joseph Bushell, Thomas Garrot, Francis Smith, Robert Eyre, Edward Browne, Edward Beazor.

CHECHESTER. Robert Cloud, Jaco Chandler, Francis Harrison, James Brown, John Beazor, Walter, Martin, —— Clyston, Thomas Withers, Jeremi Colet, Henry Hastings, John Hardin, John Johnson, Morten.

CHESTER TOWNSHIP. Caleb Pasey,
Townsend, Holbert Henrickson, John Brustow, Roht. Wade, Michell Izard, Wm. Woadmansee, Thomas Brasey,
Free School tract, Richard Few, Thomas Ciborn, John Sharpless, Walter Tosset, John Nixon, John Simcock, Henrick W. Pretchet.

NETHER PROVIDENCE. John Haisting, Rand Vernou, Thomas Vernon, Ronert Vernon, Thos. Menshall, Joseph Powell, John Sharpless, Peter Dick, John Edg, Rebecca Candwell

UPPER PROVIDENCE, Wm. Taylor, Peter Taylor, Allen Robniet, Randall Maylen, Jno. Honlson, Geo. Woodard, —— Calvert, —— Holinsworth, Robert Robinson, Thomas Powell, Rand Croxen.

MIDDLE TOWNSHIP, now Middleton. John Martch, John Martin, Rich'd. Crausty, Thos. Taylor, Wm. Johnson, John Nowell, Eanchlet Loyd. Wm. Barnet, Rich'd. Graves, Allin Robint, Jos. Crooxeu, Rob't. Bnnongh, Alleton, Oswin Musgrave, Wm. Edwards, George Smedly, Thos. Menshall, Nat. Ashcom, Edward Blake, Henry nClayton, John Sharpless, Thos. Grass, Caleb Pusey, Boweter, David Ogdon, John Hicks, Jacoh Chandler, Francis Harrison, John Pusey.

WILLESTON. Griffith Jones, Thos. Brassey, Thomas Bowman, Wm. Garott, Samuel Lewis, Joseph Barker & Co. Free Society of trade.

Above this lay the Welsh tract, including lands of James Stanfield, John Hort, Anthony Sturdges, Jas. Claypool, Wm. Wood, Wm. Sharlow.

RADNOR is represented as a township of forty settlement, and Haverford of twenty-two. Sir Mathias Vincent, Andrew Vrowsen, Benj. Furloy.* Dr. Daniel Coxe owned the tract which has since hecome Vincent township. Jno. Bye & Richard Webh's land bordered on the south side of this tract, Samuel Buckley's occupation lay near the mouth of Vincent River (French Creek,) and Wm. Lowtheis manort of Billton opposite Perquinink creek. Below this was situated Lestita Penn's manor, lying partly in Chester, and partly in Philadelphia connty, The tracts of Rowland Elhs and Co. and John Ecklan & Co. were in Radnor.

In Newtowne the occupants were Andrew Rohinson, Wm. Wood, Joseph Humfery, Wm. Hadson, Philip England, Mich. Blnmstou, Luke Hanck, Henry Maddock, James Kennerly, Thos. Nerbnry, Daniel Southery, Wm. Jones, Joseph Clayton, George Wood, Kich'd. Fansall, Daniel Hongh, Thomas Hood, Jos-

eph Patter, Edward Cartledg, John Banbeg, Johathan Hayes, John Beaneu, Charles Beanen, Peter Worral, James and Francis Stanford, Thomas Ellis, Wm. Howell, Robert Taylor, John Howell, Daniel Williamson, Longford Ebeneazer, Thos. Perce, George Willard, John Nixon. The above list includes the names of the settlers of Marple the boundary between which and Newtowne is not defined.

ASTON. Thomas Brassey, Mary More, Gilbert Woolain, John Presnor, John Nield, John Dutton, Wm. Cesell, Edward Carter, Joseph Richards, Richard Maison, Thomas Mercer, John Beale, Anthony Weaver, John Kingsman.

RIDLEY. John Simcock, Charles Ashcom, John Henrickson, Henrick Torten, Morten Morten, John Cornelos, John Holwell, John Steedman, Charles Wheetecar.

Darby Township. Wm. Wood, Adam Roads, Wm. Sharlow, Mathew Graton, Jno. Blunston, Charles Lee, Samuel Sellers, Gibhons Hobs, Wm. Smith, John Blunstan, Thos. Worth, Samnel Bradshaw, Thomas Bradshaw, Peter Ellet, Rich'd. Bonsel, George Wood, Wm. Garrot, Michel Blunston, Joshna Fern, John Kerk, Mathew Graton from Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire, England. At the time of the publication of this map, no land so high up as the forks of the Brandywine had been occupied, nor any beyond that stream. Westown and Willistown were then upon the utmost frontier of the colony.

To my obliging and intelligent friend, Col. Richard Thomas of Westwhiteland, I am indebted for much information respecting the settlement of several townships. To his politeness I am principally indebted for the facts which I am about detail.

facts which I am about detail.

Among the early settlers of Aston, the Carters, a family remarkable for mechanical ingenuity, the Peunels, Sharplesses, Grnbs and Taylors, was ostensible personages. One of the last, viz. Jacob, was of some celebrity, as astronomer, compiler of almanack's and poetaster. His nephew John was a man of business, Sheriff, County Surveyor, Doctor and Iron master. In Concord one of the head settlers was Nathaniel Newlin, affluent, knowing, respectable and many years in succession representative in the provincial assembly. In Birmingham the Brinton family were among the most considerable, Edward,

^{*} Benjamin Furloy was intimate with Wm. Penn and had travelled much with him in Germany. He was a gentleman of considerable estate fine parts and acquirements and of such influence among the Germans as to induce numbers of them to settle in Pennsylvania. Wm. Peun was much pleased that a man of his wealth, family and character should have settled in his new Province.

[†] The right of holding a court-baron is incident to the proprietor of every manor, and it might at one time have here exercised here as well as in England. I have not learned, however, that the privilege was ever used in Pennsylvania.—A conrt-baron is a domestic tribunal for redressing misdemeanors and nuisances within the manor and for settling disputes of property among the tenants.

the principal personage being one of the judges of the court, magistrate &c. In West-Jud es of the court, magistrate &c. In West-town the Gibbons family were distinguished as landholders, members of Assembly, and mill owners. The Weston School is located on a part of their lands.

Goshen, in which West Chester is situated as taken up early. Two large tracks adwas taken up early. joining Gay Street, each a mile square, were owned by Richard Thomas and Capt.

The eastern part of this township was settled by the Ashbridge family—of which the late George Ashbridge, for twenty years successively elected member of the general assembly, was a branch—David Jones and others of whom I have received no account.

Westwhiteland was principally located by Richard Thomas, in right of original pur-chase made in Wales by Richard Ap Thomas of Whitford garden in Flintshire North Wales, from which it is presumed that the name of Whiteland is derived. The house which this settler built upon his allotment was placed near the Valley creek and in the immediate vicinity of a number of Indian huts; and the reason assigned for such a situation is, that the dogs of the village would assist in keeping the wild beasts then numerous, at a distance. The clace was called in the Indian language Katamoon chinck which signifies Hasle-nut-grove.

CAIN township on the east, and in the valley, was occupied by Baldwin's, Moore's—Downingtown now stands upon land formerly theirs—Parks, Mendenhalls, Pims, Coatses, Millers and others. Of these the Pim family was quite remarkable; as the head was a justice of the peace, and one of the judges of the court.

Uwomlan, lying north of Westwhiteland, was settled principally by Welch-men under the auspices of David Lloyd of Old Chester, and a Friend's meeting house was established there. It is said that the congregation was so much Welch that the preaching and ex-hortation were delivered in that language. first preachers here were Samuel and Griffith John-brothers-neither of whom could ever speak English free from a strong tincture of their native dialect. The settlers besides these preachers were Morris Reese, Cadwalader John or Jones, David Cadwalader, David Evans, Humphrey Lloyd, David Lloyd, a family of Philipses and other Welchmen. The name of this township is Welch, and signifies higher than or above the Valley.

To one entirely unacquainted with the inhabitants of the county, this collection of names would prove wholly destitute of innames would prove wholly destitute of interest. But to you, who have mingled considerably with your fellow citizens, and who possess some knowledge of their families, it cannot I conceive, prove altogether unamusing. In my next I will continue my account of the settlement of the townships, as far as my information upon that subject extends.

Yours, &c.

LETTER IX.

'Arberibus seissis telluren seindit arator.' CONTENTS.

Settlement of the Townships.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

In this letter I propose to continue my imperfect account of the settlement of the townships, and to give the names of the principal settlers as far as they have come to my knowledge. Hereafter I hope to be able to communicate more ample information

upon these subjects.

TREDYFFRIN township, was also taken up principally by the Welch. It owes its name to its situation and character: Tre signifying in the language of its settlers, stony, and

dyffren, valley.

Charleston was purchased in England by a gentleman of the name of Charles Pickering. The township took his christian, and the creek which passes through it, his surname. This is a stream of considerable size, and turns many mills, of which the Moore-hall mill, built by Judge Wm. Moore is the most noted is the most noted.

PIRELAND was presented by the proprietor to Pike, in England, in order to induce that gentleman to emigrate to the province. It was unseated many years, but at length was leased in small tracts, with the right of purchase after twenty years possession, at a valuation then to be made. Among the first settlers were Samuel Lightfoot, Thomas Milhouse and Michael Lightfoot. This last tenanted the place, now held by Pennypacker, and lived a number of years in a cave, some traces of which were visible not long since. Samuel Lightfoot built the first mill in that neighbourhood. The operation of bolting was then performed by hand. The Yellow Springs, situate in this township, have been long calchysted for the mineral and approach the mineral and approach to the mineral and the state of the long celebrated for the mineral properties of their waters, and they are now becoming yearly, more and more a place of fashionable

resort.
VINCENT township, as I mentioned iu my last, was purchased in England by Sir Mathias Vincent, Benjamin Furloy, and Dr. Daniel Coxe. It was leased and settled much in the same manner as Pikeland, and derives in the same manner as Pikeland, and derives its names from one of the first purchasers. This fine stream that passes through this township was once called Vincent river, and retained that proud title for some years. Ralston, Jenkin, Davis, Thomas, John and Machiel Paul, Gordon, Brombac, and Dennis Whelen, the respectable ancestor of our late fellow citizen. Col. Dennis Whelen, were among the first settlers. Garrett Brombac cotablished the first tayon ports of the Landau and the first tayon ports of the fi established the first tavern north of the Lancaster road in a little low house of rude construction, where he continued to perform the duties of host many years. He was a merry German, and lived to see himself rich. After the land became valuable, and considerable improvements had been made, several claimants appeared and there was a long litigation respecting the fee-simple title, before it was finally adjusted. it was finally adjusted.

COVENTRY was taken up and settled as other general lands. A principal settler of the name of Nutt, early built a forge called Cov-entry within the limits of this township and made other extensive improvements. This made other extensive improvements. This force went into operation about the year 1720 and made the first irou manufactured in Penusylvania. There was also a furnace called Reading in this township, belouging to a company of which Branson, Vanleer, and others were members. It was very productive for some time, but ore running out, it was dismantled and vacated many years since. Meredith was one of the original set-tlers of this township.

Newlin township was bought of the pro-prietor by Nathaniel Newlin, who called it

prietor by Nathaniel Newlin, who called it by his own name. He was an Irishman of good family, and settled in Concord.

NewGARDEN. This township was first settled by John Lowdon, John Miller, Michael Lightfoot, James Starr, Thomas Garnet and a few others in the year 1712. The first of these, John Lowdon, was au eminent preacher of the society of friends, travelled much in the service of the ministry, and died in 1714 universally beloved and regrets. much in the service of the ministry, and died in 1714 universally beloved and regrets ted. John Miller occupied the land now held by Mr. Ellicott of Baltimore. Upon the creek (White Clay) which passes through his farm this settler built a grist mill, long known by the name of the Old Mill, which did the grinding for the inhabitants many miles rounds even for those as far distant as the round; even for those, as far distant as the

city of Lancaster. This was the second establishment of the kind within the limits of the county—Flower's, formerly Townsend's, as I have mentioned before, being the first. When Lowdon and his friends first located themselves here, the face of the country was covered with forcest in which for result of covered with forest, in which for want of sufficient pasture lands, the settlers were obliged to allow their cattle to bronze their living. It is said that Miller's wife having gone out one evening in pursuit of her cows, lost horself in the woods, and wandered about many hours without knowing what direction to take, or where to find accommodate of the company dations for the night. She at length afrived at her own house and saw her family without knowing them. Telling them that she was lost, she begged for shelter and lodging and it was long before she could be convinced that she was where she had the best possible right to good accommodation and kind treatment-so completely was her brain bewildered. The first settlers in this township as in a number of others enclosed and divided their farms by ditches, some traces of which are yet visible. This was done to preserve their crops from the ravages of the fire, to which they were exposed every autnmn, when the Indians were accustomed to burn the woods in order to facilitate hunting. The township bears the name of that from which Lowdon emigrated in Ireland, and emigrants from it both to North Carolina and Ohio, have distinguished their respective settle-

ments by the same name.

Londongrove. The first settlements in this township were made in the year 1714, by Francis Swain, John Smith, Joseph Pennock, Wm. Pusey and some others. Richard Flower, Jeremiah Starr, William Downard and James Ranfro located themselves in 1720. Ranfio was a great lover of the hunt and took particular delight in chasing wild turkeys on horseback: An amusement to which many of the first settlers were very partial. His fondness for this kind of hunting was so excessive that he spent much of his time at it and often in consequence negleeted to make proper provision for his family.* Isaac Jackson arrived from Ireland in 1725 and took up the last tract that remained nuoccupied in the township. In an old manuscript which I have before me, giving some account of the emigration and settlement of this last named individual and settlement of this last named individual and family, an aneodote is related which I will transcribe in the antique language of the locument. "While they (I. Jackson and his wife) were under exercise and concern of mind, about so weighty an undertaking, and desired that heat mind are the latest than the content of the set of the desirous that best wisdom should direct; Isaac had a dream or vision to this import. That having landed with his family in America, he travelled a considerable distance back into the country until he came to a valley through which ran a pretty stream of water. The prospect and situation of the place seemed pleasant, a hill rising on the north, and a fine spring issuing near its foot; and in his dream he thought that there he and his family must settle, though then a wilderness and unimtarr's, on relating his dream as aforesaid was informed of such a place near. He soon went to see it, which to his admiration so

NOTTINGHAM. A settlement was made in this township very early by Wm. Brown from Northamptonshire, England; a man long noted for his benevolence and hospitality. Boynolds, Underhill and some other Friends from England became afterwards his light hours. Some took un their lead under the settlement of the settlement of the settlement. neighbours. Some took up their land under Penn, and some under Baltimore, as the line of division between the two provinces was

then undetermined. I regret that my information respecting the

first settlers does not extend to all the townships in the county. Had all my enquiries upon this subject been answered with the same promptitude as those directed to a few individuals, whom it would give me much pleasure to name, I should have presented you with an account very different from this partial and imperfect statement. However, partial and imperfect statement. However I hope to be able in some future letter to give you further information upon this subject.

A considerable part of the land in the townships of Newlondon, London-britain, Nast-nottingham, Penn and Londongrove was included in the grant made to the London Company in the early days of the province. The wnole amount of land taken up by this 17,200 of which was in Chester county, the rest in Lancaster, Delaware & Bucks. The tract with in the limits of Chester was rented to different persons generally at the rate of forty shillings per hundred acres, with the exception of a few thousand acres sold from 1718 to 1720 by the company itself to different purchasers. The rest remained in possession of the company until about the year

*The game was formerly so plenty that the temptation to hunt was scarcely to be resisted. Many of our ancestors, of course, became addicted to the sports of the field and the woods, and some of them were not a little celebrated for their feats of hunting hardihood. Mr. Watson speaks of an old hunter that lived in Germantown, who was somewhat renowned in his day, and I will transcribe the passage, though in no manner connected with C. C. "Anthony Klincken was a great hunter (quite another Nimrod) and spent a long life in such exercises. His daughter told her son that he nsed to have a garret of the house filled in winter with wild game and had it marked with the days when killed so as to eat it in due succession as an epicure. He even purchased a german yager, celebrated for shooting, to aid him in his field sports and he had iron peckers to the hands and feet to aid in climbing lofty trees for crow scalps which bore a premium. resembled what he had a foresight of, that it was cause of gratitude and humble thank-

fulness." Here he settled and his posterity held the tract to this day. The spring spoken of is now the center of one of the finest gardens in the state.

1762. At this time the heirs of those, who originally constituted the company, had become a good deal scattered, and many were entirely unknown. An act of parliament entirely unknown. An act of parliament was therefore procured authorising the sale of the land, and Dr. Fothergill, Daniel Zachary, Thomas How, Deboreux Bowly, Luke Hinde, Richard Howe, Jacob Hagen, Sylvanus Grove and Wm. Heron were the agents appointed to superintend the business. Their attornies in this country were Samnel Shoemaker, Jacob Cooper and Joshua Howell. In the year 1762 sales were accordingly effected to the great dissatisfaction of the occupiers of the land who had generally made cupiers of the land who had generally made considerable improvements, cleared away the wood and erected comfortable farm houses and out-buildings, many of them not being altogether aware of their titles, but supposing that they were possessed already of a fee simple estate in the soil. The prices however at which they were held were not unreasonable, and each settler, I believe, without a single exception, purchased the tract upon which he was seated.

The early settlers of Chester County were The early settlers of Chester County were from different parts of Europe—England, Wales, Ireland, Holland and Germany. Of these the English as they arrived first seated the southern parts adjoining the Delaware, and a few took up lands bordering upon the Maryland line. They were principally from Sussex (the residence of Wm. Penn) Cheshire, Darbyshire, Leicestershire & Northamptonshire. The Welsh occupied the eastern parts and settled in considerable numbers. The oppression which they suffered in their native country from the tyranny of the nobles first determined their emigration, and the happy consequence, resulting to the first adventurers from their change of situation, induced many to follow them. Soon after their arrival here, they generally joined the society of Friends, and established meetings. Wm. Penn once paid them a visit, but as Wm. Penn once paid them a visit, but as they neither understood his language, nor he theirs, they could only enjoy the satisfaction of seeing him. It is said however that they were highly gratified by this mark of his attention and good-will, and took even their little children with them to the meeting which he attended, that they also might have a sight of the great proprietor. Kowlan Ellis was one of their most conspicuous char-

acters. The Irish emigrants located the north and western sections of the country. Those who arrived in the first instance, were generally men of some standing and character, whose coming was welcomed as an accession of virtue and intelligence to the little community. They were almost all protestants and many of them Friends. The Dutch and Germans who are now the principal land holders in many of the northern townships are not the descendants of the original settlers of those parts. Within the memory of many living, parts. Within the memory of many living, they formed the smallest portion of the population in those very districts, where they are now the most numerous. Their untiring are now the most numerous persaverance, seem industry and stubborn perseverance, seem to have peculiarly qualified them to become successful tillers of a soil such as obtains there, fertile indeed, but hard of cultivation; and the posterity of the islanders who are not so remarkable for the patient qualities of character, appear to have gradually relinquished to them the possession of the land.

quisined to them the possession of the land.

For a number of years the improvements in that quarter seem to have kept much in the rear of those that were going forward in other parts of the county. The houses were generally inferior and the progress of agriculture was flow and spiritless. As late as the year 1760, log huts, one story high, with wooden chimneys mud-plastered on the inwooden chimneys mud-plastered on the inside, were quite common. The accommodations for a family consisted of two rooms betions for a family consisted of two rooms be-sides the garret apartments and these were separated by a partition of split boards sup-ported by wooden pins. The hard earth formed the only floor of the apartment that served the purposes of a kitchen, dining room and parlour. The bed room was generally planked. Upon the farms neither waggons nor carts were known, but in their stead drags were used for hauling. Stacks and barracks supplied the place of barns. If you ask the reason of the general indisposition to ask the reason of the general indisposition to improvement prevailing among the people of which the appearances I have mentioned ware plain indications, I apprehend you may find it in the nature of their tenures which allowed them only a transcient interest in the soil they dwelt upon. The stimulous to active industry was wanting, as must always be the case, until the absolute right of the soil vested in the cultivators. When that event occurred the business of improvement began to proceed more cheerily, and the face began to proceed more cheerily, and the face of things soon wore a more animating as nect.—Yours. &c.

LETTER X.

CONTENTS.

A false alarm-Murder of an Indian-new arrivals-character of the Settlers.

MY DEAR PROTHER,

The period of eighty years that elapsed between the settlement of the county and the war of the revolution, is most unfruitful of incident. During all that time, our ancestors dent. During all that time, our ancestors were left to pursue their peaceful occupations, uninjured and unmoved by the comtons, uninjured and the rest of the world. motions that shook the rest of the world, They plied the arts of commerce, they brought new lands into culture, established schools, meeting houses, and churches, and advanced with uniform prosperity, rapidly towards a state of superior opulance and refinement. Their gains were not exhausted by expensive military preparations, but turned immediately to the purposes of repro-While such was the case we will not regret that our relation is so barren of great events—we will indeed rather glory in it, when we consider it as the evidence of tranquility and happiness, and prefer it before a recital of splendid achievements, attended with national misery and exhaustion.

The contests indeed of 36 and 55 occurred

The contests indeed of '36 and '55 occurred within the period I have mentioned; but these little affected the settlers here. They were principally Friends, of consequence took no active part in military concerns and were not molested by them, since the scene of opera-tions was laid at a distance from the county. But though our ancestors happily escaped

for so long a time the reality of war, their apprehensions were in some instances excited by flying rumours, and the repose of the province momentarily disturbed. In the year 1638, while the colony was yet in its very infancy a report raised and circulated by the mischief, credulity, or malice, of a few individuals, created no little consteruation. "This" says Proud "was communicated by two Indian women of West Jersey cated by two Indian women of West Jersey to an old Dutch inhabitant near Chester, to be on the next fourth day of the week. Several Friends upon hearing this report being conscious of their just conduct towards the Indians, and sensible of nothing that could reasonably disgust them, endeavoured to appease the people's fears. The said fourth day being come, about ten o'clock in the night, a messenger arrived at Chester out of the woods, and told the people that three families about nine miles distant, which he named, were all cut off by the Indians. This named, were all cut off by the Indians. This report coming to a Friend then at Chester about midnight he took with him two young men on horse-back to the place in order to examine into the truth of the affair. They found the three houses, but nobodyin them, and yet no signs of murder. Their inhabitants alarmed in a similar manner had fied to the houses of their parents, at Ridley creek about a mile from thence. The master of one of these families being from home, had been informed that 500 Indians were actually collected at Naamans creek in pursuance of their design to kill the English; and as he was hastening to his house, he thought he heard his boy crying out and saying what shall I do my dame is killed! upon which instead of going home to know the certainty of the affair, he ran off to acquaint the government at Philadelphia: but being met by a person of more prudence than himhad been informed that 500 Indians were met by a person of more prudence than himself, before he got to the city he was persuaded by him to return.
The report notwithstanding soon arrived

at the city, and was told with such alarming circumstances, that a messenger was immediately dispatched to Marcus Hook, near the said Naamans creek to inquire the truth of it. He quickly returned and confirmed the report but with this variation, that it was at Brandywine creek at an Iudian town, where the 500 Indians were assembled and that the 500 Indians were assembled, and that they having a lame king, had carried him away with all their women and children. These circumstances rendered the affair still more alarming and with many amounted to

a certainty. "The council were at that time sitting at Philadelphia on other affairs, when one of them a Friend, supposed to be Caleb Pusey, who lived in Chester county, voluntarily offered himself to go to the place, provided they would name five others to accompany him would name five others to accompany him, without weapons; which being soon agreed on, they rode to the place; but instead of finding five hundred warriors they found the old king lying with his lame foot along on the ground, and his head at ease on a kind of pillow, the women at work in the field and the children playing together." This discovery by exhibiting the groundlessness of the report soon quieted the apprehensions of the colonists and calmed the general tumult that reigned during the moments of tear and suspense.

In the year 1722 an affair occurred near Conestogo, then within the limits of the county, which would probably have tended to unpleasant consequences, by producing a rupture with the natives but for the timely attention of government. I allude to the murder of an Indian. This deed was supposed to have been perpetuated by two perposed to have been perpetuated by two perposed. posed to have been perpetrated by two persons of the name of Cartledge, who upon strong suspicions of guilt were apprehended and committed. The governor dreading the effects of Indian resentment immediately commissioned two of his council, James Logan and John French, to repair to Conestogo and enquire into the affair. After their return the report was laid before the assembly then in session and the house complimented the governor and the council on account of their prudent management "on an occasion of the greatest importance to the peace and safety of government." They carnestly re-quested the governor to persist in endeavouring to bring the aggressors to punishment with all possible speed, lest the affections of the Indians might be alienated from the whites, and their allegiance to the erown of Great Britain withdrawn.

Groat pains were taken in this affair. Indian messenger was dispatched to the Five Nations, the governor and two of his council repaired to Albany to treat with them, presents were made to the Indians, and no means untried to sooth the uneasiness and irritational solutions. tion, which so unhappy an event was calculated to excite in the breast of the savage. This treatment had the desired effect. The Indians were satisfied, and the five nations even desired that the Uartlidges should not suffer death. Their request was complied with, and justice thus lost the victims due to

her,
The liberal principles upon which the proprietary government of remnsylvania was instituted and conducted, favoured by the disinterested and magnanimous spirit of its founder, enabled the people to enjoy much greater liberty than had been known to them in Europe. This together with the flourishing state of the colony allured many to the country, whose manners & principles were widely different, & upon whom the motives that prevail'd with the first settlers would not have operated. The arrival of these in some manner changed the general character of the colonists, & lessened the weight and influence of that peaceable sect, of which Penn himself was a most active member and zealous supporter. The simplicity however which distinguished manners of the Friends, still characterized the whole province, and this country in particular, previous to the war of the revolution, and was not altogether lost dur-ing the struggles of that stormy period. The people were then more remarkable than at the present for their frugality, and possessed an industry and perseverance not inferior at least to that of their descendants. ries * indeed of every kind they were entiro strangers and their habitual articles of food and clothing were wholly derived from the products of their farms. Tea and coffee were rarely used. Milk or broth answered were rarely used. Milk or broth answered for a breakfast, and to their other meals they were equally observant of temperance and conomy. Their furniture was as plain as their diet, and accommodated merely to the wants of the possessor, with little regard to unnecessary ornament. Not estranged by the formality which so generally belongs to an advanced state of refinement, they were social, kind, and hospitable. Not corrupted by the influence of vicious example, they were honest, upright, and consciencious. No people on earth understood better the nature of their rights or were more sedulous to preserve them. They scarcely acknowledge a distinction but that which arises from virtue and talents, these they almost equally regarded whether found among the high or the

humble.

Owing to the hardships and difficulties under which the first settlers laboured, and the extent of the tracts they generally occupied, their immediate offspring possessed none of those opportunities of instruction that are now so liberally afforded. When engaged in subduing the wilderness, and procuring comfortable houses for themselves and their families, it were more than could be reasonably expected, that this care which requires ease, time and some degree of competency could be discharged so fully and satisfactory as at present. Besides however auxious they might have been in this respect, neighborhood, and density of population, which are essential to the support of valuable schools and academies must necessarily have been wanting in the infancy of the province. The people were nevertheless remarkable for their general intelligence and if not highly polishd and extensively learned, they can by no means deserve the imputation of ignorance; and it may be said to their honour that there arose amongst them characters that will long be the boast and pride of the republic. The names of West and Wayne will live with pos-terity, and future ages will remember their high place. birth-place.

If the inhabitants of Chester county pre-vious to the revolution were such as I have said, it is not without eason that the eloquent Du Ponceau, after describing them in con-nextion with the settlers of the province gen-erally, should employ this animated strain. "Happy country, whose unparalleled innoconce already communicates to thy history the interest of romance. Should Pennsylvanians hereafter degenerate, they will not need like the Greeks, a fabulous Arcadia to relieve the mind from the prospect of their crimes and follies, and to redeem their own vices by the fancied virtues of their fore-fathers. Pennsylvania once realised what never existed before except in fable history. Not that her citizens were entirely free from the passions of human nature, for they were men and not angels; but it is certain that no country on earth even exhibited such a seene of happiness, innocence and peace as was witnessed here during the first century of our own social existence."

Yours, &c.

^{*}Many things that were formerly considered luxuries and used only by the rich, are now regarded as indispensables in every family. In a MS. which I have often quoted I find the following. "A lady about 50 years ago in Philadelphia had a present from England of a Scotch carpet. It was only twelve

feet square—but it was a wonder"—So lately is it since we have began to know the comforts of that useful article. Dr. Chancellor and Rev. Mr. Dushee first used umbrellas. Parasols are a still later refinement.

A distinguished individual now eighty years of age, resident of the northern part of the county, informs that when a boy he used to see in public assemblies, men in their tow trowsers and leather aprons, and women in short gowns and apron, barefooted. The women had no saddles but rode on pads furnished with a stirrup and girt by a sirsingle, Boots then were a rarity and seen only on high days and holidays,

"The first carriage of the coach kind the

The first carriage of the coach kind the Philadelphians ever saw or heard of, belonged to judge Allen, who had his country seat at the present Mount Airy College. It was of the Phæton or Landau kind, having a seat in front for children, and was drawn by four black horses. He was of course a very opulent man and a grandee in his generation.

M. S. History of Germantown,

"They used no waggons then in going to market but the women usually went, and rode a horse with two panniers slung on each side of him. People, especially man and wife, rode to churches and visits, two on one horse. The woman sat on a pillon behind the man. Chairs, or chases were then unknown to them."—Ib.

LETTER XI.

CONTENTS.

Eastern boundary of Chester county determined—Dispute between Penn and Baltimore respecting the Pennsylvania and Maryland line—settled 1762—Erection of Lancaster county by act of Assembly.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

Let us now turn our attention to the metes and bounds of the county. I'he dispute which so long existed with respect to one of the lines renders it a subject worthy of particular notice. Chester county, as I before observed is one of the oldest counties in the state, having been erected about the same time with those of Philadelphia & Bucks soon after Wm. Penn's first landing in America. At first it was of indefinite extent, but became at different times more circumscribed by the erection of the counties of Lancaster & Berks. The boundary line between Chester and Philadelphia counties was confirmed according to the proprietor's intentions, at a council held in Philadelphia, April 1st, 1865. The line was to begin at the 'entrance of Bough creek upon Delaware river, being the upper end of Tinicum island, and so up that creek dividing the said island from the land of Andrew Boon and company from thence along the several courses of the said creek to a south-west line; which line divides the liberty lands of Philadelphia from several tracts of land belonging to the Welch and other inhabitants, and from thence east-north-east by a line of marked trees, 120 perches more or less; from thence north-north-west by Havertord township 1000 perches more or less; from thence north-east by the land belonging to John Humphrey 110 perches more or less; from thence continuing said course to the bounds of Scalibil river which said Scalibil river afterward to be the natural bounds."

The line of division between Pennsylvania

The line of division between Fennsylvania and Maryland, being also the boundary of the county of Chester on the south, was not so easily determined. According to the char-

ter of Charles second to the proprietary, the 39th or as is expressed in the instrument it self the beginning of the 40th degree of north latitude was to form the southern boundary of the province. The object of Wm. Penn in having his boundary fixed so far south ap-pears to have been to include so much of the head of the Chesapeak within his territory as would furnish him by the waters of that bay a ready communication with the ocean. Had the design of this grant been fulfilled, the possessions of Lord Baltimore would have been much circumscribed, and the province of Maryland reduced within very narrow limits. He therefore strongly objected against having the line established as the charter proposed, and exhibited his patent in opposition to the claims of Penn. Soon after the arrival of the latter in his province he visited the lord Baltimore, for the purpose of ad-justing the affair; but after a conference of two days the parties separated without com-ing to any conclusion. The failure of this attempt at an amicable determination of the boundary did not deter Wm. Penn from using frequent endeavours to effectuate the same object.* But his success in this respect was not commensurate with his exertions. Instead of endeavouring to come to a friendly accommodation with his neighbour, Lord Baltimore sent an account of the conference to the committee of plantations, with representatives much to the disadvantage of Wm. Penn, and entered upon some violent proceedings altogether unworthy the character of a man of honour. He first issued a proclamation inviting persons to settle within his province and offering as an inducement his lands at a much lower price than the settlers of Pennsylvania were obliged to pay. He then commissioned his relation Col. George Talbot to repair to the schuylkill and make demand of all that tract of land lying west of that river and south of the 40th degree of north latitude. This was done in writing, and Penn answered by a letter which fully exposes the irregularity of Baltimore's and his agent's proceedings and the injustice of their claim. Not satisfied with this letter, Baltimore

ordered forcible entry to be made within the territories or three lower counties of Delaware. This outrage having been committed Wm. Welsh was dispatched to reinstate those who had been disposse-sed of their free-holds, and in case gentle means should fail, he was directed to prosecute the invaders legally. Welsh accomplished the objects of his mission without resistance; but Talbot about a month afterwards went to the houses of several of the planters attended by three musqueteers, and made proclamation that if they would not yield obedience to Lord Baltimore, own him as their proprietor and pay him their rent, he would turn them out of their houses and deprive them of their lands. This new outrage only called forth from Penn a new publication of his title to the tract in question, and such a statement as the case seemed to require.

In the year 1685 the dispute between Wm. Penn and his vexatious neighbour respecting the three lower counties, was temporarily settled by the interposition of King James II, but not, as it would seem by his conduct, to the full satisfaction of Baltimore. For by various pretences the execution of the arrangement then made was delayed a considerable time, and Queen Anne was twice petitioned for a further hearing. This was at length obtained, and the result was, the complete confirmation of the former decision, so that Baltimore was at length obliged to permit the boundaries of that tract which at present constitutes the state of Delaware to be determined and established. The line

separating the counties of Newcastle and Chester was to be swept by a radius of twelve miles, the town of Newcastle being the center of the circle of which the arch is a part. Still the boundary between Pennsylvania & Maryland remained unsettled.

However on the 10th of May in the year 1732, articles of agreement were indented and concluded upon between Lord Baltimore, and John, Thomas, and Richard Penn the then proprietaries of Pennsylvania, and commissions immediately issued by both portion. missions immediately issued by both parties, to gentlemen within their respective proout the boundary lines according to these articles. Notwithstanding this agreement the performance was long delayed by the altercations and disputes in which the parties were continually involved by the contentious spirit of Baltimore. In consequence of these delays many of the inhabitants who justly considered themselves fairly within the limits of Pennsylvania, were exposed to unreasonable exactions on account of the Maryland claims, and suffered much ill treatment from Baltimore's government. But at length after a tedious suit in chancery which was fifteen years rending and which which was fifteen years pending and which was finally determined against the proprie-tary of Maryland it was decreed, that the above mentioned articles of agreement should be carried into execution. This was done in the year 1762. Two very able and ingenious mathematicians Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon were employed to run the line so long the subject of angry contention. The business was accordingly performed agreeably to directions, and stone pillars erected to exhibit clearly and fix with certainty the long disputed boundary.

Lancaster county which until then had formed a part of Chester county was estab-

*The first thing Wm. Penn did at the conference which I have mentioned, was to produce the king's letter. This consisted of two parts, one that Lord Baltimore had but two degrees and the other that beginning at Watdegrees and the other that beginning at Wat-kin's point he should admeasure the said de-grees at 60 miles to a degree. Vide, Wm. Penn's letter to the Lords of Plantations &c. lished by act of Assembly passed May 10th 1729, and the Octoraro creek from the Mary-land line to its source, was made the bound-ary between the two counties. A line run-ning from the north branch of this stream, northwesterly to the river Schuylkill separa-ted the counties on the north and west and ted the counties on the north and west and determined the limits of Chester in those quarters. The extent of the county before indefinite became thus settled and established and the boundaries which were then lished, and the boundaries which were then given it were retained until by the erection of Delaware it was further circumscribed.

Yours, &c.

P. S. The enquiry has been frequently made whence came the name of Chester originally. The derivation is somewhat curious and should have been noticed before. The following extract from Rees' Cyclopedia gives a satisfactory account of it. "Chester in England was formerly Captain or Captain in England was formerly Cestria or Ceaster from castrum a camp or military station, which it seems to have been made previous to Agricola's expedition to Scotland. That commander made it the head quarters of the twentieth Roman legion; whence the Britons gave it the name of Caer Lleon vaur or the camp of the great legion on the Dee." Thus it appears that a corruption of a millitary term is used to designate a district named, and settled principally, by one of the most unwarlike and pacific people that ever ex-

LETTER XII.

CONTENTS.

Names of the members of Assembly from Chester County-Names of Sheriffs.

MY DEAR BROTHER.

As you have particularly requested that I would furnish you with a list of the names of the Chester county members of the provincial assembly previous to the revolution, I have been at some pains to the revolution, in order to comply with your request. The first assembly was composed of as many freemen as chose to attend and we have no record of their names. To the second assembly held the winter of 1682-3 there were returned for Charter Lehn Hesking. Both returned for Chester John Haskins, Rob't. Wade, George Wood, John Blunston, Dennis

Harding, Jos. Phippes.

1663. The same members re-elected.

1684. Joshua Hastings, Robert Wade,
John Blunston, Geo. Maris, Thomas Usher, Henry Maddock

1685. John Blunston, George Maris, John Harding, Thomas Usher, Francis Stanfield, Joshua Ferne.

1686. Robert Wade, John Blunston, George Maris, Bartholomew Coppock, Samuel Levis, Caleb Pusey. 1687. John Blunston, George Maris, Bar-

tholomew Coppock, Caleb Pusey, Edward Bezar, Randall Vernon.

1638. John Blunston, Ja's. Sanderlin, George Maris, Robert Pyle, Edward Carter, Thomas Coborn.

1689. James Sandeland, Samuel Levis, John Bartram, Robert Pile, Michael Brun-ston, Jonathan Hayes.

1690. John Brestow, Wm. Jenkin, Robert Pile, Joshua Ferne, Geo. Maris, Caleb Pusey. 1691. Records of the proceedings of the

assembly wanting.

1692. Philip Roman, George Maris, BarRobert Piles, Caleb tholomew Coppock, Robert Piles, Pusey, Thos. Wetners.

1693. John Simcock, George Maris, David Lloyd.

1694. David Samuel Levis. David Lloyd, speaker, Caleb Pusey,

1695. John Blunston, Bartholomew Coppock, Wm. Jenkins, Robert Piles, Walter Forrest, Philip Roman.

1696. John Samcock, Speaker, John Blunston, Calch Pares.

1696. John Simo ston, Caleb Pusey.

1697. John Blunston, speaker, Bartholomew Coppock, Thomas Worth, Jonathan Hayes.

1698. Caleb Pusey, Samuel Levis, Nathaniel Newlin, Rob't. Carter.
1699. John Brunston, speaker, Robert Piles, John Worrilow, Rob't. Carter.

1700. John Blunston, speaker, Robert Piles, Richard Ormes, John Hood, Samuel Levis, Henry Lewis.

1701. Joseph Baker, Sam'l. Levis, Nathaniel Newlin, Nicholas Pile.
1702. John Biunston, Rob't. Pile, Nathaniel Newlin, Andrew Job.
1703. David Lloyd, speaker, (rest wanting)

ing.)

1704. Nicholas Pyle, John Bennet, Nicholas Fairlamb, Jos. Coebourn, John Hood, Richard Hayes, Joseph Wood, Isaac Taylor. 1705. Nicholas Pile, John Bennet, John

1705. Nicholas Pile, John Bennet, John Hood, Joseph Wood, Isaac Taylor.
1706. Samuel Levis, Richard Hayes, Francis Chadds, Joseph Baker, Evan Lewis, Jno. Hood, George Pearce, Wm. Garrett.
1707. Francis Chadds, William Smith, Sam'l. Levis, Rich'd. Hayes, John Hood, William Garret, John Bethel.
1708. Daniel Williamson Sam'l. Levis, Henry Lewis, Rich'd Hayes, John Hood,

Thosmas Pearson, Wm. Bartram & Daniel

Hoopes. 1710. Nicholas Pile, Joseph Baker, Wm. 19wis, John Wood, Nathaniel Newlin, 19hraim Jackson, Caleb Pusey, Isaac Lawis, Ephraim Taylor.

1711. Francis Yarnall, John Besor, Caleb Pusey, Nicholas Pile, Nathaniel Newlin, Joseph Baker, Nicholas Fairlamb, David

Llawellin.

Llawellin.
1712. Caleb Pusey, David Lloyd, Wm.
Davis, Nicholas Fairlamb, Jno. Wood,
George Harlan, Isaac Taylor, John Maries.
1713. David Lloyd, Wm. Davis. Joseph
Baker, Nathaniel Newlin, Nicholas Fairlamb,
Richard Hayes, Wm. Brinton, John Brunston.

1714. David Lloyd, Nathaniel Newlin, Nicholas Pile, Evan Lewis, John Miller, Benjamin Mendenhall, Samuel Garrett, Richard Maris.

1715. David Lloyd, Samuel Garratt. Henry Lewis, Henry Hayes, Wm. Pile, Edward Beazer, Philip Taylor. David Lewis. 1716. David Lloyd, John Blunston, Henry

1716. David Lloyd, John Blunston, Henry Hayes, Jos. Pennock, David Harry, John Maris, John Worrall, Henry Oburn.

1717. David Lloyd, Nathaniel Newlin, Richard Hayes, Sam'l Garratt, James Gibbons, John Wood, George Maris, Henry

Miller. thaniel Newlin, John Wright, James Gib-bons, Henry Lewis, Wm. Lewis, Henry Oburn.

Oburn.
1719. Isaac Taylor, Joseph Pennock,
Moses Key, John Bezor, Nathaniel Newlin,
John Maris, James Gibbons, Evan Lewis.
1720. Joseph Pennock, Samuel Levis, Jr.,
Isaac Taylor, Israel Laylor, John Maris,
Ralph Pile, Daniel Williamson, David Lewis.
1721. Samuel Lewis, Jr., Wm. Pile,
Daniel Williamson, Isaac Taylor, David
Lewis, Henry Oburn, Nathaniel Newlin,
Israel Taylor. Lewis, Henry Israel Taylor.

1722. Samuel Levis, Jr., Joseph Pennock, David Lewis, Wm. Pile, Daniel Williamson, Israel Taylor, Nathaniel Newlin, Isaac

Taylor, Nathaniel Newlin, Isaac Taylor, 1724. Moses Key, Joseph Pennock, Wm. 1724. Moses Key, Joseph Pennock, Wm. Webb, Wm. Pile, Thos. Chandler, Elisha Gatchell, John Parry, John Crosley. 1725. Thomas Chandler, David Lloyd, Wm. Webb, John Wright, Samuel Hollingsworth, Wm. Pusey, George Asheton, Wm. Paschall.

1726. David Lloyd, Speaker, Samuel Nutt, Sam'l. Hollingsworth, John Wright, Richard Hayes, Joseph Pennock, Thomas Chandler, Wm. Pusey.

1727. John Parry, Samuel Hollingsworth, David Lloyd, Thomas Chandler, John Carter, Daniel Williamson, Simeon Meredith,

William Webb.
1728. Thomas Chandler, David Lloyd,
Samuel Hollingsworth, John Parry, Wm.
Webb, Philip Taylor, John Carter, Henry

Hayes.

1729. Caleb Cowpland, Richard Hayes, Joseph Brinton, Thos. Chandler, Samuel Gilpin, James James, Joseph Pennock.

1730. Henry Pierce, John Taylor, Samuel Levis, John Parry, Thomas Chandler, Samuel Gilpin, Wm. Webb, Henry Hayes.

1731. Joseph Harvey, John Parry, Samuel Lewis, Caleb Cowpland, John Taylor, Joseph Brinton, Henry Pierce, Evan Lewis.

1732. Caleb Cowpland, Joseph Harvey, Joseph Briaton, Thomas Thomas, Wm. Webb, Joseph Pennock, John Davis, Wm. Hewes. Hewes.

1733. Caleb Cowpland, Joseph Harvey, Joseph Brinton, John Davis, Thomas Thomas, Joseph Pennock, John Owen, Wm. Moore.

1734. Joseph Harvey, Jos. Brinton, Caleb

Cowpland, John Evans, Wm. Webb, Wm. Moore, John Owen, Joseph Pennock.
1735. Jos. Harvey, Wm. Moore, Joseph Pennock, Caleb Cowpland, John Evans, John Parry, Joseph Brinton, Thomas Cummings.

1736. Joseph Harvey, Thomas Cummings, John Evans, Caleb Cowpland, Wm. Webb, Wn. Moore, Thomas Chandler, John Parry. 1737. Thomas Chandler, John Hervey, John Evans, Thomas Cummings, Wm. Moore, James Gibbons, Wm. Hughes, Palabard Harres.

Moore, James Globons, Wm. Hughes, Richard Hayes. 1738. Wm. Moore, James Gibbons, Thos. Chandler, Jos. Harvey, John Owen, Thomas Tatnall, Wm. Hughes, Jeremiah Star. 1739. James Gibbons, Thomas Chandler, Joseph Harvey, William Hughes, Jeremiah Starr, William Moore, Samuel Lewis, John Owen. Owen.

1740. Thomas Chandler, Joseph Harvey, Jas. Gibbons, Wm. Hughes, Samuel Levis, John Owen, Jeremiah Starr, Thomas Tatnal. 1741. Joseph Harvey, Thomas Chandler, &c. the same as the last year.

1742. The same members again returned. 1743. Jeremiah Starr, James Gibbons, Thomas Chandler, Jos. Harvey, Samuel Levis, Joseph Pennock, Geo. Ashbridge, Jr.,

Francis Yarnal. 1744. George Ashbridge, Francis Yarual, Joseph Pennock, Samuei Levis, James Gibbors, Joseph Harvey, Thomas Cummings, Thos. Chandler.

1745. Joseph Pennock, Thomas Cummings, Geo. Ashbridge, Francis Yarnal, Robert Lewis, Joseph Harvey, Samuel Levis, Thos. Chandler.

Thos. Chandler.
1746. Francis Yarnal, Geo. Ashbridge,
Robert Lewis, Thos. Worth, Samuel Levis,
Peter Dicks, Thomas Chandler, John Owen.
1747. Samuel Levis, Francis Yarnal Geo.
Ashbridge, Thos. Worth, Peter Dicks, John
Owen, John Davis, Thomas Chandler.
1749. Joseph Gibbons, Geo. Ashbridge,
Henry Hockly, Thos. Chandler, Nathaniel
Grubb, Nathaniel Pennock, Roger Hunt,
Thomas Cummings.
1750. Members the same as the last year.

Thomas Cummings.

1750. Members the same as the last year.

1751. Joseph Gibbons, Thomas Cummeleys, George Ashbridge, Nathaniel Grubb, Peter Dicks, Nathaniel Pennock, Henry Hockly, and Thomas Chandler.

1752. Joseph Gibbons, Thomas Cummings, Nathaniel Pennock, Peter Dicks, Geo. Ashbridge, Nathaniel Grubb, William Peters, Local Howell.

Jacob Howell. 1753. Thos. Cummings, Nathaniel Pennock, George Ashbridge. Joseph Gibbons, Nathaniel Grubb, Peter Dicks, Wm. Peters, Joseph James. 1754. The members for last year re-

elected.

1755. Ditto. 1756. Jos. Gibbons, Peter Dicks, John Morton, Rodger Hunt, George Ashbridge, Hugh Trimble, Nathaniel Pennock, Nathaniel Grubb.

1757. Joseph Gibbons, Geo. Asbbridge, John Morton, Roger Hunt, Isaac Wayne, Nathaniel Grubb, Hugh Trimble, Joshua

Ash.
1758. Jos. Gibbons, John Morton, George
Ashbridge, Roger Hunt, Hugh Trimble,
Joshua Ash, Nathaniel Grubb, Isaac Wayne.
1759. John Morton, George Ashbridge,
Joshua Ash, Joseph Gibbons, Hugh Trimble,
Roger Hunt, Peter Dicks, Isaac Wayne.

1760. George Ashbridge, John Morton, Roger Hunt, Joseph Ash, Joseph Gibbons, Nathaniel Pennock, Isaac Wayne, Wm. Boyd.

1761. George Ashbridge, Joseph Gibbons, Nathaniel Pennock, Joshua Ash, John Morton, Isaac Wayne, Isaac Pearson, Roger Hunt.

1762. George Ashbridge, Nathaniel Pen-nock, Joshua Ash, Isaac Pearson, Jno. Morton, Isaac Wayne, Joseph Gibbons, John

1763. George Ashbridge, Joshua Ash, Isaac Pearson, John Morton, Nathaniel Pennock, John Jacobs, Isaac Wayne, Charles Humphreys.

1764. George Ashbridge, John Morton, Nathaniel Pennock, Joshua Ash, Isaac Pearson, Charles Humphreys, Jno. Jacobs, Jno. Fanlamb.

1765. Members for last year re-elected.
1766. John Morton, George Ashbridge,
Natuaniel Penuock, John Jacobs, Charles
Humphreys, Isaac Pearson, Joshua Ash.
Jno. Menshall.

1767. Isaac Pearson, Charles Humphreys, John Sellers, G. Ashbridge, John Minshall, Jonas Preston, John Jacobs, John Sellers, Nathaniel Pennock.

1768. John Jacobs, Nathaniel Pennock, Geo. Ashbridge, Charles Hamphreys, John Sellers, John Minshall, Isaac Pearson, John Crosby.

1769. George Ashbridge, Charles Hum-phreys, Isaac Pearson, John Sellers, John Jacobs, John Minshall, John Crosby, John Morton.

Same members. 1770.

1771. Same members. 1772. Charles Humphreys, Isaac Pearson, John Morton, John Jacobs, John Minshall, James Hockley, Geo. Ashbridge, Benjamin Bartholomew.

1773. Isaac Pearson, Benjamin Bartholomew, John Jacobs, Charles Humphreys, John Morton, James Gibbons, John Minshall, Joseph Pennock.

1774. Benj. Bartholomew, John Jacobs, Charles Humphreys, John Morton, James Gibbons, Joseph Pennock, Isaac Pearson, Anthony Wayne.

Anthony Wayne.

1775. John Morton, (Speaker), Benjamin Bartholomew, James Gibbons, Isaac Pearson, Charles Humphreys, John Jacobs, Joseph Penrock, Joseph Pyle.

To these I will add a list of the names of the Sheriffs of the county from the time of its erection down to the same period.

1681. John Test, came iuto office about

1st of September. 1682. Thomas Usher. 1683. Thomas Wither. 1684. Jeremy Collet. Thomas Usher. Joshua Ferne. 1685. 1637. George Foreman. 1689. Caleb Pasey.
Joseph Wood.
Heury Hollingsworth.
Joseph Wood. 169t. 1693. 1695.

1696.

1697. Andrew Joh. John Hoskins. 1700. 1708. John Simcock. John Hoskins. 1709. Henry Worley. 1715. Nicholas Fairlamb. John Taylor. John Owen. 1718. 1720. 1731.

1733. John Parry 1742. Benjamin Davis. 1744. John Owen. 1747. Benjamin Davis. John Owen. 1750. William Hay 1752. Isaac Pearson. John Fairlamb. 1753. 1756.

1759. Benjumin Davis. 1762. John Fairlamb. Philip Ford. John Morton. 1765. 1767.

Jesse Maris. 1770. Henry Hayos. 1773. 1775. Nathaniel Vernon.

Yours, &c.

LETTER XIII.

The pale-faced moon looks bloody on the And wan-looked prophets whisper fearful change. Shakespear.

CONTENTS.

Indignation against the British ministry general - Magistrates decline serving -County committee elected—Two regiments raised-Landing of the British army at the head of Elk-Washington marches to oppose it-Skirmish near Stenton-Movements of the two armies.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

The signs of an approaching storm had long been visible in the political horizon of our country, the gloom had been thickening & depending for years, and now the time was come when the awfut burst was momentarily expected. Our citizens hitherto exempt from the calamities of war were now to see their fields crossed by hostile armies and made the theatre of military operations, while they themselves throwing aside the implements of husbandry, and forgetting the arts and employments of peace, were to miugle in the general strife.

Great indignation was excited throughout the colonies in 1774 by the oppressive and arbitrary measures of the British government in relation to American affairs, and in this feeling the inhabitants of our county, deeply participated. Though warmly attacted to the interests of the crown, and disposed to submit like loval subjects to any reason. to submit like loyal subjects to any reasouable requisition, they could not see their rights violated, and those liberties guaran-teed by the constitution of the empire in-vaded and trampled upon, without manifest-ing their strong disapprobation and a spirit

of vigorons resistance. After the declaration of Independence on the 4th of July, 1776, the magistrates who held their appointments under the royal authority, declined serving longer, the business of the courts was suspended, and our citizens were left for a while without any constitutional government. In this state of things a committee in Philadelphia undertook the management of affairs, and under the modest name of recommendations, prescribed to the people of the state. At their suggestion a committee consisting of 20 persons, of which number were Col. Thomas, Col. Montgomery, Lieut. Col. Bull * and Major Bartholomew, was elected by the inhabitants to take charge of the concerns of this county. The members of this body among other acts, in conjunction with the among other acts, in conjunction with the commissioners, contracted for 500 stand of arms which were paid for by the treasurer of the county; + and they even commissioned the officers of the volunteer corps that was soon atterwards raised. They also used their influence among the farmers to induce them to attend particularly to raising sheep, that they might be less dependent upou foreign markets for articles of clothing. Their anthority lasted no longer than until a state constitution was formed, which took place little more than a year after their appointment, when the committee having performed its part with moderation and discre-tion as was evidenced by the cheerful and unresisting complience of the people with its

commands, was dissolved.

The first military force raised in the county was a regiment of volunteers, of which Anthony Wayne, Eq., was appointed colonel, and Richard Thomas lieut. Col. Wayue afterward joined the regular army

and the command of the corps devolved upon Thomas. This regiment marched to New York previous to the battle of Long Island but with the exception of the part which joined the flying camp, was neither engaged in that, nor in any of the subsequent actions which took place in that vicinity. A second regiment was raised and officered principally by the inhabitants of Chester county, soon after the first had been formed.

Mr. Atlee § of Lancaster was appointed colonel, Perry of Chester county lieut. Col., J. Potts major, and our well known fellow citizen, Joseph M'Clellan, was among the captains captains.

Thus it will be seen that Chester county

contributed a full proportion of men for the service and evinced a spirit scarcely to be expected among a people so generally opposed in principle to the practice of war. But a high enthusiasm at that time prevailed for the cause of the insulted and endangered liberties of our country, animating all ranks and classes and inciting them to resist by arms the progress of usurpation; so that few not absolutely restrained by scruples of con-science felt disposed to disregard the call

when their aid was demanded.

Early in the contest Chester county became the scene of active operations. The British army eighteen thousand strong having land-The British ed on the 25th of August, 1777, at the head of Elk, general Washington passed through Philadelphia and advanced beyond the Brandywine to meet the enemy. The effec-tive force of the American army amounted to about eleven thousand men. On the third of September the divisions of Green and Stephens moved in advance and encamped behind White Clay creek while general Maxwell with a choice body of men took a position in the night, on an advantageous part of the road, in order to harrass the British on their march. Lord Cornwallis with his column fell in with this body, which after a short resistance retired towards the main army with the loss of forty killed and wounded. The enemy's loss on this occasion, as stated in Sir Wm. Howe's official report, was only twenty-three killed and wounded, of whom two were officers; but there is every reason to doubt the varacity of this statement, and to ascribe much greater effect to the American arms. The whole American army except the light infantry which remainants. ed on the lines, now took a position behind Red Clay creek having its left on New Port and Christiana, and its right extending a considerable distance up the creek to Hookesson township. The two armies in this situation being only four miles apart, an attack was hourly expected on the part of the Americans, and Washington exerted himself to inspire his troops with confidence and to incite them. them with ardor for the conflict.

But having perceived from the motions of the enemy, that a design had been formed to turn his right, and suddenly crossing the Brandywine to seize the heights on the east side of that stream and thus to cut off his communication with Philadelphia, Washington found it necessary to shift his ground. Early therefore on the night of the 8th, the movement commenced and having passed the Brandywine at Chadd's ford, about ten o'clock on the following morning, the troops o'clock on the following morning, the troops were stationed on the heights east of the creek. On the 9th lieut, general Knyphausen with the left advanced to Newgarden and Kennett square, while lord Cornwallis encamped near Hockesson meeting house. Early next morning they united their forces at Kennett square within seven miles of the American army.

American army.

An engagement was now sought by Howe, and not avoided by Washington. The public sentiment indeed required that a battle should be risked for the safety of Philadel-phia, though with forces inferior to the enemy in number, peorly appointed & in-differently disciplined.

On the 11th at day break the enemy's army advanced in two columns, the right commanded by Kuyphausen consisting of commanded by Kuyphausen consisting of four Hessian battations, 1st and 21 brigades of British, the Queen's American Rangers and one squadron of the 16th dragoons under Maj. Gen. Grant, having with him six medium twelve pounders, four howitzers and the light artillery belonging to the brigades. This column moved on the road leading to the badd's ford & skirmished with leading to Chadd's ford & skirmished with the advanced parties of the American army sent forward to harrass the march of the British troops. Maxwell's corps was seen British troops. Maxwell's corps was seen driven beyond the Brandywine with very little loss, and joined the main body of the American army, which was ranged in order of battle, waiting the attack of the enemy. Knyphausen paraded on the heights, reconnoitered the American army and by various movements appeared to be making dispositions of the army and by the connection of the contract of the c movements appeared to be making disposi-tions to force a passage of the stream. Every moment the attempt was expected to be made. A skirt of woods with the creek divided them from Maxwell's corps, small parties of which occasionally crossed over and kept up with them a scattering fire, by which very little execution was done. One Which very little execution was done. One of these parties however led by Captains Waggoner and Potterfield engaged their flank guard very closely, killed a captain with ten or fifteen privates, cleared the wood of the enemy and were at one time on the point of taking a field piece which had been place there to annoy the light infantry. The sharpness of the skirmish soon drew a large body of the enemy to that quarter and the Americans were again drawn over the Brandywine.*

The left column of the British army composed of four battalions of grenadiers two of light troops, two brigades and part of the 71st regiment was commanded by Lord Cornwallis and attended by general Howe, in person. This body marched northward from Kennett Square, crossed the Brandy-wine above the forks at Trimble's & Jefferis' fords, and then took the road to Dulworth in order to turn the right of the American army. About noon intelligence of this movement was communicated to Washington, who immediately formed the bold design of detaching Sullivan and lord Stirling to fall upon the left of the column conducted by Cornwallis, while he in person should attack Kuyphausen with the centre and left wing of his army. light troops, two brigades and part of the 71st

and left wing of his army.

In pursuance of this determination Sterling was despatched with a considerable force to occupy the high ground in the vicinity of Bermingham meeting house, while other necessary disposition were made upon the left. At the critical moment when the plan was about to be executed, counter intelligence. was received, inducing the opinion that the movement of Cornwallis merely a feint, and that after making demonstrations of crossing the Brandywine above its forks he must actually have marchalled at the wint thank of that stream and ed down the right bank of that stream, and was about to re-unite his column with that of Knyphausen. This opinion was confirmed by the report of a number of light horse that had been sent to reconnoitre.

Yours, &c.

VX10.4

LETTER XIV.

"The intestine shock Aud furious close of civil butchery." SHAKESPEAR.

CONTENTS.

Battle of Brandywine.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

I proceed with my narrative. Lord Stirling was immediately recalled, and the general continued in uncertainty respecting the real movement of the British, until about two o'clock, when it was ascertained that Cornwallis had crossed the Brandywine & was advancing upon the American right with a very formidable force.* The proper arrangements were immediately made to receive him. Stirling was ordered to occupy his former ground & Snilivan and Stephens were directed to support him. Wayne's division remained at Chadd's ford for the purpose of keeping Knyphalesen in check, in which convices Marwallhalisten in check, in which service Maxwell's light infantry was to co-operate. Green commanded the reserve and took a central position between the right and left wings. Washington in person ac-companied this division.

Sterling's detachment advanced as far as Brinton's farm within a short distance of Birmingham meeting house, and there halt-ed until the approach of the enemy should be announced. After waiting about an honr, it was suddenly reported that the British were advancing towards them in order of battle, concealed from view by the high ground in front of the division. Stirling pushed heatily forgard to saige the pushed hastily forward to seize the ground upon which Birmingham meeting honse stands, but when he reached the top of the hill the British were already upon the ascent, and so near, that the Americans could not have formed before the enemy would have been upon them. Ho therefore threw a small force into the grave yard which was fenced by a strong stone wall, in order to give the enemy complement until he should give the enemy employment nutil he should form his men upon a hill in the rear. This body after having made an obstinate resistance rejoined the main division, which was now advantageously posted npon rising ground, with both flanks covered by a thick wood and waiting the attack.

The battle commenced about half after four o'clock in the afternoon, and was fought for some time with spirit and resolution. Sullivan and Stephens arrived with their divisions about the time the color their divisious about the time the action was begun, and took a position on the right of Stirling's line. Unfortunately in coming up they had made too large a circuit, and being obliged to take their ground under the fire of the enemy, it was found impracticable to extricate the troops from the confusion into which they had been thrown, by the agita-tion of moving. From this cause the action was not maintained with steadiness on this quarter Here the Americaus first gave way, leaving the flank unprotected and exposed to a very galling fire.** Their flight afforded the enemy great advantage over the remaining divisions, which continued to break from the right until the whole line was completely routed. A few regiments afterwards rallied and renewed the battle, † but being briskly charged again gave way and retreated in

great disorder.

No sooner had the action on the right commenced thau Gens. Washington and Greene at the head of Wheedou's Virginia brigade, flew to their support. So rapid was their movement that they marched nearly four miles in forty two minutes, and arrived at the scene of action, just as the rout of Sullivan's corps had become general. The

commander in chief endeavoured to retrieve the fortune of the day, by restoring order to his flying troops. But it was too late—the confusiou was wild and universal, and the confusion was wild and universal, and the enemy in full pursuit. His next care was to cover the retreat. In this service Greene was particularly distinguished. Throwing himself with Wheedon's brigade in the rear of the retreating army he kept up especially from his cannon so destructive a fire as greatly to rejard the advance of the enemy. greatly to retard the advance of the enemy. Arriving at length at a narrow defile, strongly secured on its right and left by thick and heavy woods, he immediately halted, sent forward his cannon that they might be ont forward his cannon that they might be ont of danger in case of his heing compelled to a hasty retreat and formed his troops determined to dispute the pass with his small arms the netwithstanding the vast superiority of his assailants. This he effected with complete success and such was the obstinacy of his resistance and the impression of his time. his resistance and the impression of his fire, that Sir Wm. Howe after having disloged him was obliged to give over the pursuit.

Knyphansen as had been previously con-Knyphansen as had been previously concerted made dispositions for crossing the creek in reality, as soou as the firing at Birmingham gavo intelligence, that the eugagement in that quarter had commenced. Maj. Gen. Grant at the head of three regiments, attacked an entrenchment and battery erected opposite the ford, and defended by three brass field pieces and a five and an half inch howitzer. After a short but obstinate three brass neid pieces and a nive and an half inch howitzer. After a short but obstinate resistance the work was forced and the cannon taken, and Wayne having heard that the right was defeated, drew off his troops without making further opposition, and

retired toward Chester.

Among the wounded on this day, were brigadier general Woodford and the Marquis de la Fayette, a young Frenchman of noble hirth whose euthusiastic love for liberty and admiration of the character of Washington, had lately attached to the American cause. He afterwards performed great services in the war, and in the darkest and stormiest times of difficulty and trial, with resolution unaltered and ardour unabated, remained tha same fast and devoted friend of freedom.

On the side of the British fell Lord Percay,*** a gallaut, amiable and accomplished young nohleman and a near relative to the duko of Northumberland. The loss of the enemy killed and wounded according to his own estimate was 500 men, that of the American 900. Such was the issue of the battle of Brandywine.

Yours, &c.

*'Squire Cheyney first gave information to Washington of the near approach of Cornwallis. He had been within a short distance of the enemy and with difficulty escaped their grasp. Washington at first could scarcely credit the account of the 'Squire and directed him to alight and draw in the sand a draft of the roads. This was done promptly. Washington still appearing to doubt; Cheyney who was a strenuous whig exclaimed with much earnestness: "Take my life, general, if I deceive you," Washington was at largeth convinced. ington was at length convinced

+ Major Fergusson commander of a small corps of riflemen attached to the British army, mentions an incident which he says took place while concealed on a skirt of a wood in front of Knyphausen's division. In a letter to Dr. Fnrguson he writes: "We had not laid long when a rebel officer remarkable for a hussar dress, passed towards our army within one hundred vards of my right flank, not perceiving us. He was followed by an other dressed in dark green and blue, mounted on a good bay horse with a remarkable largo high cocked hat. I ordered

three good shots to steal near to them, and to fire at them: But the idea disgusted me; I recalled the order. The Hussar in returning made a circuit, but the other passed within an hundred yards of us; upon which I advanced from the wood towards him. Upon my calling he stopped; but after looking at me proceeded. I again drew his attention and made sign to him to stop, but he slowly continued his way. As I was within that distance, at which, in the quickest firing I could have lodged half a dozen balls in or about him, before he was out of my reach, I had only to determin; but it was not pleasant to fire at the back of an unoffending individual who was acquitting himself very coolly of his duty, so I let him alone. The day after I had been telling this story to some wounded officers who lay in the same room with me, when one of our surgeons who had been dressing the wounded robel officers came in and told me, that general Washington was all the morning with the light troops and only attended by a French officer in a Hussar dress, he himself dressed and mounted in every point as above described. I am not sorry that I did not know at the time who it was." The good genius of Washington never forsook him.

**A dispute between Sullivan and Stirling with regard to the disposition of the troops occasioned some delay in forming the line. Our regiment says Col. then Capt. M'Clellan, which was stationed on the left never thought of flying until Conway ordered it off. These troops had seen some service and fought with greater resolution than the raw evies. They kept their ground until the nemy had advanced within a few yards of heir line.

** At this stand for a few minutes was some very hard fighting. Washington himself was present with the Marquis De la Fayette and it was here the Marquis received the wound in his leg.

Caldwell's Life of Greene.

s"On this occasion only did the slightest misunderstanding ever occur, between Gen. Greene and the commander in chief. In his general orders after the battle the latter had neglected to bestow any special applause on Weedon's brigade. Against this, which he considered unjust, having himself witnessed and reported the firmness and good conduct of that excellent corps, general Greene remonstrated in person. Washington replied, "You sir are considered my favourite officer. Wheedon's brigade like myself are Virginians. Should I applaude them for them achievement under your command I shall be charged with partiality, jealousy, will be excited and the service injured." Sir "exclaimed Greene with considerable emotion, I trust your excellency will do me the justice to believe that I am not selfish. In my own behalf I have nothing to ask. Act towards me as you please I shall not complain. However highly I prize your excellency's good opinion and applause, a consciousness, that I have endeavored to do my duty, constitutes at present my richest reward. But do not, sir, let me entreat you, on account of the jealousy that may arise in little minds, withhold justice from the brave fellows I had the honor to command." Convinced that prudence forbade the special notice that was requested, the commander in chief persisted in his silence & Greene remonstrated no further. Altho' he continued to lament that the gallant Virginians were deprived of the commendations so justly due, he learnt on cool reflection to appreciate the motives of the commander in chief, and frankly acknowledged that he thought them correct. Nor did he rest satisfied with this. Feeling

that his conduct had been indiscreet, and his manner at least if not his expressions somewhat intemperate, he lost no time in atoning

for them by an ample apology.

Delighted with his frankness and magnanimity, Washington replied with a smile. "An officer tried as you have been, who errs but once in two years deserves to be forgiven. As far as I have been informed, this which you have denominated a fault, is the first you have committed since you have served under my command." With that he offered him his hand and the matter terminated."

Life of Greene.

*** An interesting anecdote is told of this unfortunate young man, which I have never seen in history, but which I believe is very generally known and accredited. When he had arrived with the regiment he accompanied in sight of the Americans ranged in order of battle upon the heights near Birmingham meeting house, he surveyed the field around him for a moment, and then turning to his servant handed him his purse and gold watch to take charge of, remarking, 'this place I saw in a dream before I left England and I know that I shall fall here.' The coincident was striking and remarkable—the event verified the prediction. His name is not reported among the slain in the British official account because he held no commission in the army. He was merly a volunteer.

LETTER XV.

"Nec mora nec requies."
CONTENTS.

Further particulars of the Battle of Brandywine—Movements of the two armies.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

The haste in which I closed my last communication, prevented my rendering the account of the battle of Brandywine, so full & satisfactory as I had previously intended. As this was an event of itself highly interesting and important, and of which we have been accustomed from infancy frequently to hear in the narrations of the old, I shall add without apology some few sentences to what

Without apology some rew sentences to what I have already written upon it.

Washington was early appraised of the separation of the enemie's columns, and clearly understood what was intended by the circuitous sweep taken by the left under the command of lord Cornwallis. He knew that the force under Knyphausen, was only intended to amuse, while the other division should cross the stream and bear down upon his right. He saw also in execution of this design, that the columns had very unwisely separated so far, as to be unable to aid one another in case of an attack and he resolved not to let slip the golden opportunity of striking at Knyphausen with all his force. Had this resolution been carried into effect, history in all probability would have had a different tale to tell of the events of this day. Less than half the army was with Knyphausen, and he was encumbered moreover with the charge of the provisions and baggage. So circumstanced, he could not long have resisted the attack of the Americans, but must also inevitably been defeated before the arrival of succour from the other division, then at the distance of eight or nine miles from the ford. And a victory over even a part of the British army at this time would have been attended by the most important results. Not only the capture of Philadelphia would have been deleyed; but Howe it is probable would have been deleyed; but Howe it is probable would have been deleyed; but however that orders for the attack were issuing, Col. Bland of the Virginia horse—a

man undeed altogether noble, sensible and honorable, but wholly unfit for the department of military intelligence—brought information which much obscured, if it did not contradict that previously possessed by the ocmmander. The contemplated movement, on this account, was not made; Cornwallis arrived, and the Americans were defeated.

Among those who were distinguished by their conduct on this day, was colonel Marshall, father of chief justice Marshall, who commanded the third Virginian regiment. This regiment much reduced by previous service, and not now amounting to more than a battalion, occupied the right of the American line drawn up to cover Sullivan's retreat, and at a little distance in advance received the first shock of the foe. One column moved upon its front, while a seeond struck at its left. Cut off from cooperation by the latter movement, it resolutly sustained itself against superior numbers, never yielding one inch of ground, and expending thirty rounds in forty-five minutes. It was now ordered to fall back on Woodford's right, which was skillfully accomplished by colonel Marshall, although deprived of half his officers. Their sanguinary contest was renewed. Marshall escaped unhurt altho' his horse received two balls. Of the captains, two only Blackwell and Peyton, remained fit for duty. Chilton was killed and Lee mortally wounded. The Subalterns suffered in proportion; Licutenants White & Cooper and Ensign Peyton were killed, and Lieutenants Blackwell and Peyton wounded. Thirteen noncommisioned officers and sixty privates fell.*

The opposing enemy was as severely

The opposing enemy was as severely handled, and the leading officer of one of the columns, with several others, was killed.

I have conversed with an officer who was near the commander in chief during a part of this engagement. His regiment was retiring before the enemy, exposed to the fire of artillery. Washington rode up to it, and after speaking a moment to the colonel, addressed a few words to the men themselves. The ground they were traversing was ascending, and Washington was behind and rather above the retreating line. While in this situation a cannon ball passed over the heads of the regiment, and struck the bank within a few feet of the general; throwing the loosened dirt against the side of his horse. "Without thinking of my own danger," said the officer, "I trembled for the safety of our commander, convinced that in his fall all our hopes would be crushed; and not a soldier but felt as I did." Such was the respect and affection of the army for its leaders. His countenance even in the storm of action and hurry of retreat, exhibited calm self possession and dignified coolness and composure, for which he was ever remarkable.

On the night of the battle, the whole American army retreated to Chester, from whence a few small parties were detached toward Wilmington, for the purpose of collecting the straggling soldiers that had not yet reached the main body of the army. On the next day, Washington continued his retreat to Philadelphia, leaving Maxwell with the light infantry a short time behind him at Chester, to furnish a rallying point to the detached parties, and to harrass the enemy in case they should pursue.

The battle of the Brandywine though severe, was not decisive. It neither damped the order of the troops nor shook the confidence of the people in the wisdom of the reneral, or the effeciency of their army.

Even Congress did not yet despair of the safety of the American metropolis, and they determined to risk another battle before they would abandon their place of session. Dickinson of New Jersey was requested to reinforce the army in Pennsylvania, and a regiment at Alexandria was ordered to march northward for the same purpose. The opinion was carefully cherished, that the British had gained only the ground, and that in the engagement they had suffered more severely than the Americans. The Crisis No. 4,† dated September 12th, upholds that idea and Washington's general orders contributed to confirm it. The troops were assured, that they had manifested no inferiority to their adversaries, and that they had every reason to hope that another action would be attended by a more fortunate issue.

The exertions of the commander in chief to put his army in a condition, again to front the enemy, were unremitted. One day only was taken for repose and refreshment, and on the the third after the battle, he recrossed the Schuylkill, & marched to meet the foe; in better spirits and higher hopes of success than before.

Meanwhile Howe instead of pushing his advantage, had been almost inactive. Four days with the principal part of his forces, he remained upon the field of battle, without any other ostensible employment, than that of removing his sick and wounded. These were escorted by colonel Loos to Wilmington on the 13th, wither Major M'Donall had been detached on the preceeding day to take possession. This service had been performed without opposition, and Mr. M'Kinly the newly appointed governor of Delaware was taken prisoner. Loos met with no obstruction, yet the cautious Howe re-inforced him two days after with a strong battelier.

with a strong battalion.
On the 13th lord Cornwallis with the light infantry and British grenadiers, joined the two brigades under Maj. Gen. Grant, at Concord meeting house, and advanced to Ashton, within five miles of Chester. Having received intelligence the 16th that Washington was advancing upon the Lancaster road, Howe resolved to attack him. Cornwallis was direted to take his route by Goshen meeting house, while Knyphausen marched upon the road to Downingtown. The American general had reached the Warren tavern the night previous, when hearing in the morning of the approach of the British, the original intention of gaining the enemy's left was relinquished, and the whole army was put in motion, with a view of engaging them in front.

Yours, &c.
P. S. You may recollect that in letter 13th, the name of Lieut. Col. Perry—a promising young officer who fell on Long Island—is introduced. I am since informed that an error in orthography. His name was Caleb Perry. His widow is only recently deceased and two of his children are still living, resident in Philadelphia.

*Lee's Memoirs.

†This is an able, spirited paper, well adopted to the time & occasion, and calculated to produce an animating effect. It begins thus. "Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom must like men undergo the fatigue of supporting it. The event of yesterday is one of those kind of alarms, which is just sufficient to rouse ns to duty, without being of consequence enough to depress our fortitude. It is not a field of a few acres of ground, but a cause that we are defending, and whether we defeat the enemy in one battle or by degrees the consequence will be the same."

LETTER XVI.

deuntless Washington begirt with foes, Still greater rises as the danger grows; And wearied troops, or kindred warriors Attend this march throt many a sanguing plain.

CONTENTS.

Advanced parties meet—armies prepare for battle—separated by a fall of rain—Ameri-cans retreat—Adventure at Valley Forge —British eross the Schuylkill.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

Our County still continued the theatre of military operations. But the aspect presented by the two armies was very disimilar. On one hand, were soldiers trained to arms, and accustomed to the field, furnished with all the necessaries for a campaign, splendidly equipped, and imposing in their appearance. On the other a band of yoemen, recently from the plow. ill-appointed, half armed and indifferently disciplined; but borne up by the spirit of the times and the influence of their commander, and ready to encounter any dangers to which the cause they had espoused might expose them. They were now in the vicinity of the enemy and it was expected that another trial of their firmness was about to be made.

About a mile north of Goshen meeting Our County still continued the theatre of

About a mile north of Goshen meeting house the advance parties met and after some skirmishing in which twelve of the Americans were killed and a few wounded, retired to their respective armies. In front of Knyphasuen's division there were also some firing, in the course of which, a few fell on both sides. Preparations was made for battle with great alacrity, and the conflict was about commencing, when the armies were separated by a violent fall of rain, which continuing the whole day and night without intermission, rendered an action wholly impracticable.

wholly impracticable.
"The vast inferiority of the arms of the Americans which imposed on them, at all times, the cruel task of engaging the enemy on unequal terms, never brought them into such imminent peril as on this occasion. Their gun locks not being well secured, many of their muskets were soon unfit for use. Their cartridge boxes had been so insertificially constructed as not sufficiently to artificially constructed, as not sufficiently to protect their ammunition from the severity of the tempest. Their cartridges were consequently soon damaged; and this mischief

quently soon damaged; and this mischief was the more serious, as very many of the soldiers were without bayonets.

"The army being rendered thus totally unfit for action, the design of giving the enemy battle was necessarily though reluctantly abandoned, and a retreat commenced. It was continued all the day, and great part of the night, through a cold and most distressing rain and very deep roads. A few hours before day they reached the Yellow Springs where a halt was made, and after allowing the troops some short time for repose, the state of their arms and ammunition pose, the state of their arms and ammunition was examined, and the important fact fully was examined, and the important fact thiry disclosed that scarcely a musket in the regiment could be discharged, and scarcely one cartridge in a box, of which forty rounds per man had just been drawn, was capable of being used. This state of things suggested the processing of removing to a still of being used. This state of things suggested the precaution of removing to a still great distance from the enemy, in order to refit their arms, obtain a fresh supply of ammunition which could not be had in camp and to revive the spirits of the army. The general therefore determined to retire up the Schuylkill, and cross it about Warwick furnace, at Parker's ferry, where a fresh supply of ammunition and a few muskets might be obtained in time to dispute the might be obtained in the to dispute the passage of the Schuylkill, and make yet another effort to save Philadelphia. These arrangements being made, Washington crossed the Schuylkill at Parker's ferry, and proceeded to replace as far as was his power, the arms that had been rendered un-fit for use."*

fit for use."*

Fortunately for the American army, the same severity of the weather that rendered retreat necessary for its safety, effectually prevented pursuit. Howe always tender of subjecting his troops to needless exposure, made no movement of consequence until the 10th, when the division of Knyphausen & Cornwallis having joined upon the old Lancaster road at the White Horse tavern, the whole army marched forward to Tredy the whole army marched forward to Tredy-ffrin. Thence a detachment of light in-fantry was immediately sent to the Valley forge where some stores and a magazine of flour had been deposited for the use of the American army. From the British account which Marshall has followed here, and which by the way is not always to be depended upon, we would be lead to infer that this party completed the intended significant. this party completed the intended siczure. The fact however is otherwise. For Washington anticipating this attempt; had previously sent lieut. col. Hamilton attended by captin Lee with a small party of this troop of horse for the purpose of destroying these stores. Lee's account of this trans-

inese stores. Lee's account of this transaction is too interesting to be withheld.

"The mill or mills stood on the bank of the Schuylkil. Approaching you decend a long hill leading to a bridge over the mill race. On the summit of this hill two videts were neeted, and soon offer the party. were posted, and soon after the party reached the mills, lieut. col. Hamilton took possession of a flat bottom boat for the pur-pose of transporting himself and his compose of transporting infinisel and his contrades across the river, should the sudden approach of the enemy render such retreat necessary. In a little time this precaution manifested his sagacity. The fire of the videts announced the enemy's appearance. The dragoons were ordered instantly to employ the contradiction of the remail party four with the bark. Of the small party four with the lieut colonel jumped into the boat. The van of the enemy's horse being in full view and pressing down the hill in pursuit of the two videts, capt. Lee with the remaining two, took the decision to regain the bridge, rather than detain the boat.

struggling against a violent current, increased by recent rains; while Lee put his safety on the speed and soundness, of his

horse.
"The attention of the enemy being engaged by Lee's push for the bridge, delayed the attack upon the boat for a few minutes, and thus afforded to Hamilton the chance of escape. The videts preceded Lee as he reached the bridge; and himself and four dragoons safely passed it, although the enemy's front section emptied their carbines and pirtals at the distance of ten or tradve and pistols at the distance of ten or twelve

"Lec's apprehension for the safety of Hamilton continued to increase, as he heard vollies of carbines discharged upon the boat which were returned by guns singly and occasionally. He trembled for the probable occasionally. He trembled for the probable issue & as soon as the pursuit ended, which did not long continue, he dispatched a dragoon to the commander in chief, describing with feelings of anxiety, what had passed and his sad presage. His letter was scarcely perused by Washington before Hamilton himself appeared, and ignorant of the contents of the paper in the generals hand, renewed his attention to the ill boding separation, with the probility that his friend Lee had been cut in; masmuch as instantly after he turned for the bridge, the British horse reached the mill and commenced their operations upon the boat. Washington with joy relieved his fears by giving to his aid de-camp the captain's letter."

From French creek, General Wayne was detached with his division, amounting to about fifteen hundred men and four field pieces, to join general Smallwood then in the rear of the enemy; with orders to seize every occasion which their march might offer, of engaging to advantage. On the night of the 20th, he lay in a woods at a short distance from the Warren tavern, and about three miles in the rear of the left wing of the British troops encamped at Tredyffrin. Here it was, that the affair known by the name of the Paoli Massacre occurred. The relations that are generally given of this event, have been principally borrowed of the British official account; and, as I shall be able to show hereafter, are extremely incorrect, and do injustice to the character to our late distinguished fellow citizen, who commanded the detachment. The particulars of the skirmishfor it was certainly no more than a skirmish whatever facticious importance may have been attached to it—will form the materials of a separate letter. Passing by the massacre then, for the present, we will attend to the subsequent movements of the British army, while they continue within our district.

On the day after the massacre at Paoli, the British general having by that exploit secured his rear, marched along the valley and encamped along the banks of the Schnylkill, extending his front from Fatland ford to French creek, along the front of the American army. Washington upon this movement apprehending that Howe designed to cut off his communication with Reading, where stores to a large amount were deposited, quitted his position and marched to Pottsgrove, where he encamped that night, with his left near to the right of the enemy.

On the 22nd the enemy's grenadiers and light infantry of the guards, crossed over in the afternoon at Fatland ford to take post; and the chasseurs crossing soon after at Gordon's ford opposite the left of the line occupied the adjacent heights. The Vanguard under Lord Conwallis began to move about eight o'clock, and the whole army passed the river without opposition at Fatland ford the same pight.

land ford the same night. The baggage under General Grant was the last that crossed, and did not reach the opposite bank until a few hours before day.

Thus Chester county after having been the scene of active operations for nearly a month, in which time one general engagement and another of considerable detachments had taken place, was relieved of the presence of the hostile armies. The British at no time afterwards during the revolutionary contest visited the country in force and very seldom in detached, foraging parties. Yours, &c.

LETTER XVII.

"The sword hangs elogged with massacrse." Fire Worshippers.

CONTENTS.

The battle of Paoli. Inscripition on the monument.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

As the affair of Paoli on the night of the 20th of September, 1777, has been generally misrepresented, I have been induced to allot

a separate letter to the relation of that event, in order to correct whatever errongus impressions you may have received from history or tradition respecting it. This I do with the more pleasure as I am satisfied that a full and impartial statement of the occurrences of that night will completely refute the charges to which the conduct of gen. Wayne has been unjustly subjected: The authority from which I derive my information is of the highest character, and may be relied upon with confidence.

The position which gen. Wayne occupied was about three miles in the rear of the British troops encamped at Tredyffrin, and near the entrance of the road from Darby into that leading to Lancaster. Possessing the clearest evidence that the enemy would march the following morning at two o'clock for the Schuylkill, he sent Col. Chambers as a guide to general Smallwood, to conduct him to the place of encampment. The arrival of that officer was momentarily ex-pected during the afternoon and evening of the day. When a junction with his force should have been effected, it was the de-sign of Wayne to advance upon the British rear, and if a favorable opportunity should present, to attack it while in the operation of moving. That no time might be lost after the arrival of Smallwood, the general's horse was brought out, saddled and holstered, ready for mounting. As the weather was damp and drizzling, he threw his cloak over his horse to preserve the accourrements from injury and laid down to take a few minutes repose—a luxury that he had not enjoyed for several preceeding nights. He had hardly closed his eyes, before he was aroununicating some intelligence to his officers. He immediately sprang to his feet and found a Mr. Jones of the neighborhood had come to his quarters, to inform, that a servant of Mr. Clayton having been taken by the enemy and afterwards liberaed had said, that he had overheard some of the British soldiers speaking of an attack to be made upon Wayne's attachment during the course of that night. Vague & unauthentic as was this information, the general thought proper in consequence to take some addi-tional precautions. He ordered out a number of videtts, in addition to those already fixed, with orders to patrol all the roads leading to the enemy. He also planted two new pickets, one in the bye path leading from the Warren to the camp, and another to the right and in the rear; which made that night not less than six different pickets. Exclusive of these there was a horse picket under Captain Stoddard, well advanced on the Swede's ford road, by which the enemy advanced.

The first intelligence which gen. Wayne received of the approach of the enemy, was given by one of the videtts which had been sent out in consequence of the information communicated by Mr. Jones. He had not proceeded more than a mile from the camp before he met the van of the British pushing directly for the American detachment. The troops were immediately ordered under arms, and then directed to draw off their coats and cover their cartridge boxes, to secure their cartridges from injury. Having ascertained that the enemy were advancing upon his right where the artillery was placed, general Wayne ordered the division to wheel to the right and file off to the left, along the road leading over the summit of the hill in the direction of the White Horse. Owing to some misapprehension on the part of col. Humpton, the troops did not move, although they were wheeled and faced for the purpose, until a second and

third order has been issued. Nor was the all—a mistake of that officer, brought the men within the light of their fires, and thus, gave the enemy an advantage that should have been most sedulously guarded against. The general then took the light infantry and first regiment, and formed them on the right with a view to cover the retreat of the artillery. These troops met* the enemy with spirit, and gave them several close and well directed fires, which Wayne says, must have done considerable execution. They were however soon obliged to give way before the superior numbers of the assailants. Seeing this, the general fiew immediately to the fourth regiment with which he again received the shock of the enemy's charge and covered the retreat of the rest of his line. After being again compelled to retire he rallied such of his soldiers as had taken the proper course in their retreat, about three hundred yards in the rear of the last stand, where they were again formed ready to renew the conflict. Both parties however drew off without further contest, and Wayne retreated to the White Horse carrying with him his artillery and ammunition. Eight of his baggage waggons were left upon the field and fell of consequence into the hands of the enemy.

When the attack commenced gen. Smallwood, unknown to Gray, was within a mile of Wayne; whom he was hastening to join. Had he commanded soldiers of sufficient firmness, his sudden arrival might have greatly embarrassed the British general and even given a different turn to the affair. But his militia being excessively alarmed, and not caring to encounter unnecssary danger thought only of their own safety, and having fallen in with a small party of the enemy, they fled in confusion with the loss of one man only: Smallwood with the remainder of his Romans, agreeably to the orders of Wayne, joined him at the White

The force employed by the British general on this occasion, consisted of the second light infantry, with the 42d and 44th regiments; in all, amounting to nearly double the number commanded by Wayne: Sir Wm. Howe had received from some disaffected persons, such accurate accounts of the strength and portion of the American forces, as enabled him to give to his own detachment so certain and decided a superiority as could ensure victory in case of a

The loss of the Americans in this affair, is stated by general Wayne to have been about one hundred and fifty killed and wounded, and the correctness of this estimate is scarcely to be doubted. The British official report indeed represents it as much greater (300) and American writers have generally copied the account without making the due allowance for exaggeration. From the circumstances that the bayonet was the only weapon used by the British in this action, we must infer that the proportion of the killed to the wounded was considerably greater than usual. But only fifty three, and in this number are included several who died afterwards of their wounds; were buried upon the field. Now supposing twice that number to have been wounded, which in this case must be considered a liberal allowance, the amount of the American loss would appear to be about what was stated by general Wayne.

what was stated by general Wayne.

Among the slain on the part of the Americans, was a number of invalids, who were unable either to resist the enemy or retreat with their comrades. It is en account

these whom in warfare the humanity of civilized nations has always consented to spare, that the affair has been termed a massacre. Whether in the dead of night, in the fury of the onset, it was altogether easy to distinguish between the sick and the well, the armed and the unarmed; whether the alleged murder was designed and premeditated or undesigned and accidental, I have not the means of judging; but from the reputed humanity of the British chief, and the general moderation of his officers, I am inclined to think that they could have authorised no act of wantonness; whatever the ruffian spirit of the soldiery may have incited them to perpetrate. The loss of the enemy according to their

The loss of the enemy according to their own statement was only eight men, including a captain of light infantry killed. But the opinion of the neighborhood at the time was strongly against the veracity of this report, and it was generally believed, that the British suffered more severely than they were willing to acknowledge. Many litters, it is said, were seen to pass that night, towards the British camp, & the extreme jealousy which they manifested with regard to discovery of their loss, contributed to strengthen the conviction of its being considerable. Such accounts however coming from those whose feelings were deeply interested in the cause of revolution, should be received with caution,† & we should think it unfair to discredit upon every occasion, without good grounds the candour and varacity of an enemy.

This unfortunate skirmish to which un-This unfortunate skirmish to which unmerited importance has always been attached soon became the subject of severe animadversions in the army, notwithstanding the high character which Wayne had uniformly maintained as a general and a soldier. These were the consequence or some misrepresentations made by an officer, who himself had not acted a very creditable part on the night of the 20th, and who ou that account had fallen, in some degree, under the general's displeasure. That under the general's displeasure. That gentleman endeavoured to impress the gentleman endeavoured to impress the belief, that Wayne had suffered his troops to be surprised; although the meditated attack was well known to him, and that he had made no preparation to resist or disposition to annoy the enemy. The general conscious of having discharged his duty, and desirous of clearing his conduct from and desirous of clearing his conduct from unmerited censure; demanded a court martial for the investigation of his conduct. This, Washington, satisfied himself with the conduct of Wayne, deemed wholly unnecessary, and it was not until the demand had been repeated, that he promised that so soon as the army should enjoy a little respite from the very active operations that were then going on a trial should be had. were then going on, a trial should be had. Accordingly a few days after the battle of Germantown, the desired court martial was held; which after a patient and impartial investigation decided unanimously, that general Wayne held acted in every way as became a brave, vigilant, and able officer, and therefore acquitted him with honour. The autograph of general Wayne's defence upon this occasion is now before me, and exhibits a statement of the affair, which must have removed from the minds of the officers composing the court martial, every doubt with respect to the decision which it was their duty to pronounce. This document, drawn up with the characteristic spirit of Wayne, concludes in these words: "I rest my character which to me is dearer than life in the hands of gentlemen; who, in deciding upon mine, will not forget their own."

A monument has since been erccted over the remains of the soldiers that perished in the massacre, and the field in which it stands containing nearly twenty-five acres has been lately purchased for a parade ground. The tunnulus or cluster of graves in which the remains of the soldiers are interred, is inclosed by a substantial stone wall, forming a rectangular oblong form north to south, sixty-five feet in length, and twenty in width, with a gate in the middle of the western side wall. In the centre of the enclosure the monument itself is placed. It is composed of handsome marble and is a pedestal, surmounted by a pyramid, alto-gether about eight and a half feet in height. Upon the four sides of the body of the pedestal; which is a solid block of marble four feet high with a base of twenty inches square, the following inscriptions, from the pen of a distinguished gentleman of this county, are engraved.

(On the west side fronting the gate.) SACRED

To the memory of the PATRIOTS, who on this spot fell a sacrifiee to

BRITISH BARBARITY during the struggle for AMERICAN INDEPENENCE, on the night of the twentieth of September, 1777.

(On the south side.) Here repose The remains of fifty three AMERICAN SOLDIERS, who were the victims of cold blooded cruelty in the well known MASSACRE at the PAOLI while under the command of GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE; an officer whose military conduct bravery and humanity were equally conspicuous throughout the REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

(North side.) The ATROCIOUS MASSACRE, which this stone Commemorates, was perpetrated by British Troops, under the

immediate command of MAJOR GENERAL GREY.

(East side.) This memorial, in honour of REVOLUTIONARY PATRICTISM, was erected September 20th 1817, by the REPUBLICAN ARTILLERISTS

of Chester County, aided by the Contributions of their FELLOW CITIZENS. Yours, &c.

*Part of the British line having advanced in front of the Americans, eye witnesses re-port that Wayne having turned his cloak which was lined with red, rode up to it and commanded a Hault. The stratagem succeeded and the command was obeyed. By this bold adventure he was enwas enabled to ascertain better the force of the enemy while he gave further time to his men to prepare for action.
†Quod fere libenter homines id, quod

volunt, credunt.

LETTER XVIII.

Big Mars seems bankrupt in the beggar'd SHAKESPEARE.

CONTENTS.

General conduct of the British troops— Anecdote—Encampment of the American Army at Valley Forge-Its distresses.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

Presuming that you are not easily wearied by a minute relation of the circum-Presuming stances that occurred in our county during the revolution, I have ventured to go a good deal into detail and to speak throumstantially of every event connected with the operations of the two armies. Having now nearly concluded this part of my task, I shall not materially deviate from the plan I have heretofore pursued. The encampment of the American army at Valley forge and a few other directions to the transfer of the control of the transfer o and a few other circumstances remain yet

to be spokén of

The transit of the liostile armies through the county excited much consternation among the inhabitants of the neighborhood through which they passed. Many consealed their money and most valuable goods, some drove away their cattle, and even abandoned their homes in dread of the expected rapine and violence of the enemy. Their fears however for the most part were unreasonable, and their precautions unnecessary. For few were treated with rigour and the property of individuals was generand the property of individuals was generally respected, except so far as regarded the indespensible means of subsistence, which armies are apt to consider as lawfel prey. Such as remained at their homes fared much the best. For those who fled were regarded as enemies, and their property, in consequence, was often much injured. consequence, was often much injured. Some severity was exercised upon the active and zealous whigs; who fell into their hands, as well as upon those, whom their personal enemies represented as much. The Friends, and others who took no part in the political contests of the day, were left to pursue their employments with little molestation. In-deed it was the policy of the British com-mander to treat the population generally in a friendly mainer. For at this time the opinion prevailed in both armies, that the private sentiments of many of the people were favourable to the royal cause. Though decidedly hostile to oppression, and actuated by an ardent love of freedom, they had on the first commencement of the revolu-tionary struggle, evinced a spirit of deter-mined opposition to the arbitrary measures of the British ministry, yet their views were not pushed to the same extremity with those of many of their fellow citizens, and they were seriously apprehensive of the and they were selected a final separation from the consequences of a final separation from the mother country. They aimed at reform rather than revolution, and were disposed to be loyal provided they could be free. Mistaken men! not to perceive that between slavery & independence there was no medium for America. However many, perhaps the majority of the community was inclined to the whig party though certainly the class I have mentioned was sufficiently numerous.

But whatever may have een the general forbearance of the British troops, during their operations within the limits of Chester county, yet there are some anecdotes told by the chroniclers of the times; that, were we to judge from them dlone, would give us a very different impression respecting their conduct. One related by Sutcliff an English traveller I shall take the liberty of repeating. A British officer, while the army was in the neighborhood of the Brandywine, went alone one day to the house of a farmer in the vicinity. Here he behaved in farmer in the vicinity. Here he behaved in the politest manner and prevailed upon the lady of the house to sell him a cheese. When she went for it the officer followed When she went for it the officer followed her unobserved, and discovered where she had her whole stock concealed. Having got his eheese, he paid liberally for it, and took his leave. Next day the fellow returned, accompanied by a number of soldiers, robbed her store house of every cheese that was in it, and at the point of the bayonet compelled the lady to turn the money over which had been paid her the day before. Such an instance of brutality would have disgraced a hand of buccaniers. would have disgraced a band of buccaniers. It is but just, however to say, that occurrences of this kind were rare.

Washington thinking it expedient to take a strong position in the vicinity of the

enemy, and then to erect huts, which might cover his army during the winter, selected for that purpose the high and commanding piece of ground at Valley, forge, partly in Montgomery and partly in Chester county; and about eighteen miles distant from Philadelphia. The situation was very ad-vantageous, both for watching the motions vantageous, both for watching the motions of the enemy, and intersepting their supplies of forage and provision. On the night of the eleventh of December, the American army crossed the Schuylkill, and early next morning occupied the ground which had been chosen for their winter station. The winter had already set in with great severity, and the sufferings of the men, half clothed and ill supplied, were extreme.

However, the hills were well covered with wood, and the soldiers lost no time in making use of this advantage. In a few days

ing use of this advantage. In a few days huts made of logs filled in with mortar were erected and thus a shelter from the inclemencies of the season provided, sufficient to satisfy men long accustomed to hard-ship and privation. The order of a regular encampment was observed, and nothing evidenced the army to be in winter quarters, but the substitution of huts for tents.* The headquarters of the commander in chief were near the river, a little above the en-campment at the house of Mr. Potts, a worthy old gentleman of the society of

Friends.
Though Washington had now taken a permanent station for his army, his exertions to cut off all communication between the city and country were not intermitted. General Smallwood was detached to Wilmington to guard that part of Delaware, Col. Morgan was posted on the west and Armstrong on the east side of the Schuylkill, to prevent the people of the country from carrying their provisions to Philadelphia and major Jameson and captain Lee with their cavalry, were directed to assist in these duties. General count Pulaski a Polish nobleman, who had been appointed to command the horse repaired with the residue of the brigade of cavalry to Trenton, where his duty was to instruct and fit them for the next campaign. The vast importance of cavalry to the army became every day more visible, and the commander in chief determined to make great efforts to render that part of his force more efficient. While these dispositions were made ender Philadelphia an inconvenient station for the enemy, the main army was so situated as to receive regular and prompt intelligence of any movements which might be made in force, and a bridge was thrown over the Schuylkill to facilitate its operations on the east side of the river.†

It would be a tedious and ungrateful task

o speak in detail of the unexampled hardships endured by the American army dur-ing this most unhappy winter. As this part of our history has been as completely developed as any other, it will be sufficient for me to touch upon a few of the leading

circumstances.

The cause of many of these hardships was the defective state of the commissary department. Congress early in the season department. Congress early in the season had bestowed some attention upon this subject, and by midsummer had completed their system. Such however were its arrangements the officer col. Trumbull who was at that time commissary general, refused to accept the office assigned him. The new regulations were adopted in direct opposition to the opinion of Washington, and obstinately persisted in, notwithstanding the earnest remonstrances of the commissary general, whose experience eertainly missary general, whose experience certainly entitled his sentiments to some deference in the national council. The intended remedy only aggravated the disorder, and scarcely had the army gone into winter quarters before the effects of those ill-judged expedients were fully experienced. The absolute failure of all supply, was preceded for a few days, by the issuing of meat absolutely unfit to be eaten. Representations on this subject were made to the commander in ellief, who communicated them immediately to congress, enclosed in a letter from himself in which he holds this language: "Unless more vigorous exertions and better regulations take place in that line (the commissary's) and immediately, the army must dissolve." At this time there was not a single hoof in this time there was not a single hoof in camp and only twenty-five barrels of flour. No sooner was this important and alarming truth disclosed, than parties were instantly detached different ways, to collect, if possible, as much provision as would satisfy the pressing existing wants of the soldiery. The powers confided by Congress in the commander in chief were now exercised though with the utmost reluctance and seizures were made wherever provisions could be had. By these means considerable supplies were procured, and the exigencies of the moment supplied. Two thousand nine hundred men were then in camp unfit for duty, because barefoot or otherwise naked, yet the distresses of the American army were not at their height.

naked, yet the distresses of the American army were not at their height.

For some time the troops subsisted chiefly by impressments, and Washington in obedience to the will of Congress, who were dissatisfied with the lenity, as the people were with the rigour of his conduct, issued a proclamation, calling on the farmers within seventy miles of head quarters, to thresh out one half of their grain by the first of February, and the residue by the first of March; under the penalty of having the whole seized as straw. This kind of proceeding was as little congenial with the disposition of Washington, as it was consistant with the dictates of sound policy. He often remonstrated to Congress upon the He often remonstrated to Congress upon the He often remonstrated to Congress upon the subject, representing it to be ruinous, not only to the indabitants, but to the army itself, The country was scoured in all directions and supplies sometimes extorted at the point of the bayonet. The necessity of the measure only could justify it though that did not diminish the odium which it approxy where produced.

every where produced.

About this time, when the dissolution of the army seemed not an improbable circumstance, the legislature of Pennsylvania as if stance, the legislature of Pennsylvania as if determined to test the patriotism of Washington, hearing that the troops had gone into winter quarters, addressed a remonstrance to Congress upon this subject. This memorial indicates in very intelligible terms, their disatisfaction with the commander in chief, and their disappointment in the expected success of the preceeding campaign. The limited means which the general could command, the embarrassgeneral could command, the embarrass-ments to which he had been subject, and their own culpable supineness in seconding his active endeavuors, seem to have been en-tirely overlooked by the legislature in framing their document. Washington in noticing this paper thus alludes to the members of assembly. "I can assure those gentlemen that it is a much easier, and less distressing thing to draw remonstrances in acomfortable room by a good fire side, than to occupy a cold bleak hill, and to sleep under frost and snow without clothes or blanket; however, although they seem to have little feeling for the naked and distressed soldiers, I feel superabundantly for them, and from my soul pity those miseries which it is not in my power either to relieve or prevent." Such a style of reproof was never better merited.

The weak and brokken condition of the

The weak and broken condition of the continental regiments, the various remonsifatices of the general, the numericitis complaints received from every quarter, determined congress to depute a committee of their body, who should reside in camp during the winter, and in concert with general Washington, investigate perfectly the state of the army, and report such reforms as the public good might require. This committee repaired to head quarters in the month of January. Having consulted his officers extensively, the committeer in chief prepared and laid before them for consideration, a general statement, in which, a very comprehensive view was taken of the condition of the arithy; and the remedies necessary for the correction of The weak and broken condition of the the remedies necessary for the correction of existing abuses, as well as those regulations which he deemed essential to its future prosperity were clearly and fully designated. The wants and distresses of the army

when actually seen by the committee of Congress, made a much deeper impression than would have been received from any representation whatever. They endeavoured to communicate to congress the sentiments created in their own bosoms, and to correct as speedily as possible, the errors which had been committed. But a numerous body proceeded slowly in the conduct of execu-tive affairs, and before the existing mischiefs were corrected the distresses of the Ameri-can army had reached their height.† created in their own bosoms, and to correct

Yours, &c.

*Marshall. †Marshall.

*Marshall. †Marshall.

LETTER XIX.

"Extremity is the trier of spirits." SHAKESPEARE.

CONTENTS.

Suffering of the army at Valley Forge— Capt Lee's skirmish with the enemy— Army moves off—notice of several of the principal officers.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

Early in February the commissaries reported that the country, to a great distance

round was actually exhausted, and that it would be impracticable to obtain supplies to support the army longer than to the end of the month. Already the scarcity began to manifest itself in the quality as well as the quantity of the provisions issued. A total failure in the article of flesh was speedily threatened, and the supply of flour was quite inadequate to the wants of the army. At this crisis the commander used great exertions to procure the necessary means of subsistence not only from the ad joining states of New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, but even from the more distant maryland, but even from the more distant and northerly parts of the Union. The assistance of the governor of Connecticut was urgently importuned to afford the means of relief to the starving and suffering army. "Without some support from the eastward" says Washington in a letter to governor Trumbull, "wc cannot but disband." band.

Fearful however, that the resources of the commissary department would entirely fail still earlier than had been reported, and before distant supplies could arrive, the commander in chief detached General Wayne with orders to seize all horses fit for cavalry or draught, all cattle and sheep fit for slaughter as well as every species of forage proper for the use of the army, within fifteen miles of the Delaware between the Schuylkill and the Brandywine. He was also ordered to destroy the forage on the islands between Philadelphia and Chester, which was so much exposed to the enemy that it would be impracticable to bring it off.

As was to be expected the inhabitants endeavored as much as possible to defeat the object of the foraging party, and before any sufficient aid could be furnished, by these means an absolute famine prevailed in camp. Complaints became universal and violent the horses proved in the company of the com violent, the horses were dying for want of forage, the men were absolutely without meat, and not only so, but naked and barefoot. The returns of the first of February, exhibited the astonishing number of 3989 men in camp unfit for duty, for want of clothes. The hospitals were crowded with the sick, many of whom died in consequence of being badly attended and ill supplied with such articles as their situation required. It is almost miraculous with what fortitude the soldiers endured their many miseries, and with what affection they clung to their commander in the severest extremities of hardship and hunger. The weight of his character and his complete ascendency over the army alone saved it from dissolution.

General Green with a strong detachment was ordered to obtain in the country by any means whatever, an immediate supply. He from the necessity of the case, foraged as in an enemy's country, and drove to camp every animal he could find fit for slaughter. Captain Lee who had been detached to the state of Delaware and the adjacent parts of Maryland, found large droves in the marsh Maryland, found large droves in the marsh meadows on the Delaware, preparing for Philadelphia, and had the address to procure them without irritating the people. Col. Filghman also made abundant collections in the state of New Jersey. These strong measures to which necessity compelled the resort, produced relief for the moment, and enabled the army to subsist until supplies arrived from Connecticut.

As Cantain Lee was extremely active, and

As Captain Lee was extremely active, and always in the neighborhood of the enemy, a always in the neighborhood of the enemy, a plan was formed late in January to surprise him and his troops in their quarters. A very extensive circuit was made by a large body of cavalry, and four of his patrols were seized without communicating any alarm, About break of day the enemy appeared,

and the few men of the troop who were in and the few men of the troop who were in the house with their captain, were immediately posted at the doors and windows. Though his party was so small as not to furnish one to each window, they behaved so gallantly as to drive off the assailants without losing a horse or more than one person. The whole number in the house did not exceed ten, including major James son who was accidentally present. That of the enemy was said to be about two hundred. They lost a sergeant and three men, with sveral horses killed, and an officer and three men wounded. On the part of captain Lee, except his patrol and quarter master sergeant, who were captured out of the house, only Lieut. Lindsay, and one private were wounded. This skirmish happened about wounded. This skirmish happened about one mile south of Coclestown, near the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike road. It gave great pleasure to the commander in chief who mentioned it in his orders with approbation, and Lee was soon after promoted to rank of major.

In consequence of the repeated represen-tations of Washington, and the committee of Congress in camp, a new arrangement, was at length made in the commissary's department, and in the month of March, Major General Green was appointed quarter master general with two assistants. The distress that had prevailed began now to abate, and at no subsequent period of the American war were similar sufferings and embarrassments experienced by the army.

Washington retained his position at Valley forge until the middle of June withvalley forge and the induce of othe without molestation, although the enemy repeatedly threatened to visit the station before they would leave Pennsylvania. On the 18th, learning that Howe was about evacuating Philadelphia, he put his army in motion, and directed his course towards. the Delaware, where it is not now our business to follow him,

There are few I presume that hear of the achievements of distinguished men without forming some idea of their persons and features, and it is always pleasing to know whether the reality answers to the idea? It have therefore made some inquire respectively. have therefore made some inquiry respecting the persons of the most active officers of the American army engaged in those opega-tions which it has been a part of our task to describe, and as I believe that you are not incurious upon this subject, I will, without hesitation, communicate, what I have learned.

Washington has already been described Washington has already been described so often, that his whole appearance must be familiar with your fancy. I cannot however pass by so imposing a figure entirely unnoticed. With a person six feet two inches in stature, expanded, muscular, of elegant proportions and unusually graceful in all its movements; his head moulded somewhat on the model of Grecian antique; features sufficiently prominent for strength or comliness; a Roman nose and large blue eyes deeply, thoughtful rather than lively; eyes deeply thoughtful rather than lively; with these attributes the appearance of Washington was striking and august. A fine complexion being supperadded, he was accounted when young one of the handsomest of men. But his majesty consisted in the expression of his countenance, much more than in his comely features, his lofty person, or his dignified deportment. It was the emination of his great spirit through the tenement it occupied.† Major General Green in person was rather

corpulent and above the common size. His complexion was fair and florid, his countenance serene and mild, indicating a goodness which seemed to shade and soften the fire and greatness of its expressions. His health was delicate but preserved by tem-

perance and regularity.
General Sulivan was a man of short stature, well formed and active—his complexion dark, his nose prominent, his eye dark and piercing, and his face altogether agreeable and well formed.

The lord Sterling was short and thick set—somewhat pursy and corpulent. His face was red and looked as the colored by brandy, rather than sun burnt, and his appearance in no manner either military or

commanding.
General Wayne was about the middle size, with a fine ruddy countenance, commanding port and eagle eye. His looks corresponded well with his character, indicating a soul, ardent and daring. At this time he was about thirty-two years of age, a period of life which perhaps as much as any other, blends the graces of youth with the majesty of manhood. In his intercourse with his officers and men, he was affable & agreeable and had the art of communicating to their bosoms, the gallant and chival-rous spirit which glowed in his own.

rous spirit which glowed in his own.
General Smallwood was a thick heavy
man with a large red face and not in any
manner remarkable in appearanc.
General Maxwell was about the common
size, without any thing peculiar either in
the feature or expression of his face. He
was a man of merit though of obscure
origin. His manners, were not concilatory
and it was his misfortune to be offen at your and it was his misfortune to be often at variance with his officers.

The Marquis de la Fayette was one of the finest looking men in the army, not-withstanding his deep red hair which then, as now, was rather in disrepnte. His forehead was fine though receding, his eye clear hazel, his mouth and chin, delicately formed, and exhibiting beauty rather than strength. The expression of his counten-ance was strongly indicative of the gener-ous and gallant spirit which animated him, mingled with something of the pride of conscious manliness. His mien was noble, his manners frank and amiable, and his movements light and graceful. He were his hair plain, and never complied so far with the fashion of the times as to powder.

Col. Morgan was stout and active, six feet corous, neither insinuating nor repulsive. His conversation grave sententious and con-

siderate, unadorned and uncaptivating.

Col. Hamilton is thus described by Mr.
Celaplaine. "Although in person below
the middle stature, and somewhat deficient in elegance of figure. Hamilton possessed a very striking and manly apearance. By the most superficial observer he never could be regarded as a common individual. His head which was large, was formed on the finest model, resembling somewhat the Grecian antique? His forchead was spacious and elevated, his nose projecting, but in-clining to the aquiline, his eyes grey, keen at all times, and when animated by debate intolerably piercing, and his mouth and chin well proportioned and handsome. These two latter, although not his strongest were his most pleasing features yet the

form of his mouth was expressive of eloquence, more especially of persuasion. He was remarkable for a deco depression be-tween his nose and forehead, and a confraction of his brows which gave to the upper part of his countenance an air of sternness The lower part was the emblem of mildness and benignit."

Major Lee, one of the most yigilent and active partizen officers in the American army, was short in stature and of slight make, but agile and active. His face was small and freekled, his look eager and sprightly. He was then quite young and his appearance was even more youthful his appearance was even more youthful than his years. his years. Yours, &c.

*Marshall. †Columbian Plutareh. ‡Lee's Memoirs.

Chester County.

LETTER XX.

Good people all, I pray give car, A woful song you shall hear, 'Tis of a robber stout as ever Bade a true man stand and deliver, With his foodle doo fa loodle loo. Ros Roy.

CONTENTS. Fitz Patrick.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

During the whiter in which the British occupied Philadelphia, and the year which followed its evacuation, some alarm was created and kept up in the country, by the daring perpetrations of one Jim Fitz Patrick, a celebrated desperado of those times. Many aucedotes are still told of him. He was certainly a man of singular courage, and notwithstanding the general lawlessness of his conduct, and his disre-gard and violation of all the rules of social gard and violation of all the rules of social order, exhibited on many oceasions some good points of character. With all his vices he was noble and generous, and though an out law, was not altogether vile and unprincipled. As I have lately learned something of him, I shall furnish you with a brief shetch of his short and desperate arror—a notice by the way, which I would career—a notice by the way which I would not think of honoring him with, did I consider him sider him a mere highwayman or common robber.

The father of Fitz or Fitch, as he is familiarly called, was an Irishman in low circumstances, and bound his son when quite a lad to John Passmore, a reputable citizen of Chester county, to learn the trade of a blacksmith. Fltz behaved himself passebly well during his appropriates him. passably well during his apprenticeship, and worked pretty faithfully at the anvil during his term of service, which did not expire till he was twenty-one. While in his boyhood he practised a good deal in athletic exercises in which he manifested

great superiority:

After leaving l'assmore he worked only a short time at his trade; for the war breaking out, he exchanged his hammer for a musket and joined a body of militia then rasing. He afterwards entered the flying camp, and accompanied it into New camp, and accompanied it into New York; but hating subordination he soon grew tired of military service, and resolved to abandon it sans ceremonic. Accordingly under cover of the night he left his companions, and leaping in to the Hudson, swam to the opposite shore and effected his escape. Fitch once more his own man deescape. Fitch once more his own man de-termined upon visititig his native county, and made his way across New Jersey to Philadelphia. There, however, he was recognized and being apprehended as a deserter, was lodged forthwith in Walnut street prison. This was rough treatment for our young adventurer, and he resented it as a great indignity offered to his patriotism. He resolved to revenge it; but he must first make a shift to get out of his new abode. The walls were too strong for him, unprovided as he was with implements of

perforation, and he had to look to other means of escape. These soon presented. Recruits for the American army were then much wanted, and eagerly sought after; and to Fitch the offer was made, of immediate release and indemnity for the past, on condition that he would enter the continental service. To this condition, he gladly acceeded, and stept once more into open air— But, though not greatly averse to the hazards of a soldier's life, he had little notion of fighting for men who had temporarily deprived him of his liberty. He therefore embraced the first opportunity of deserting again, and roamed the country for some time, working for wages a few days in a place, and thus procuring for himself an honest livelihood. honest livelihood.

While engaged in this way Fitch was seized by two soldiers that were sent from Wilmington by an officer there, who had heard of his being a deserter, and where he was employed. The soldiers set upon him unawares, while mowing, with township, and in a meadow in Londongrove township, and took him before he could make any resistance. It was proposed to lead their prisoner directly to Wilmington; but at his entreaty the men were prevailed upon to go with him first to his mother's, a few miles distant, to procure some clothes which he said he should want, in case of his detention.-When he reached the house attended by his guards, opening the door he grasped his rifle which stood behind it, and presenting the muzzle to the soldiers threatened to shoot them down, unless they would leave him instantly. They did not think it prudent to dare him to the execution of his threat. The men being gone, Fitch returned to his labor, and continued to pursue it as if nothing had hear hear the state of the

had happened.

This tame kind of living however, did not This tame kind of fiving however, did not well comport with the ardent temperament and restless spirit of Fitch. Besides, the whigs had injured him, and he longed for revenge. No sooner therefore had Howe landed at the head of Elk, than Fitch repaired to his camp.—He was afterwards present at the battle of Brandywine, and accompanied the British army to Philadelaccompanied the British army to Philadelphia, where he continued during the greater part of the winter following, making occasional visits to his native county, and the country adjacent county, and the country adjacent to the city, on predatory expeditions. For this kind of service he was peculiarly qualified, and of consequence a good deal employed by the British.* In the summer 78 while on an excursion of this nature, Philadelphia was abdicated by Howe, and our hero was left behind. This being the ease he resolved to carry on the war himself, and fixed upon Chester county, as the scene of his operations. He accordingly commenced his depredations upon our more active whigs, and by a series of the most daring robberies, he became a terror to all who were distinguished by their zeal for the American cause. The tories he confor the American cause. The tories he considered as his friends, and never molested them, but the collectors were the special objects of his vengence, and all the public money which he could extort from them he looked upon as lawful prey. One of these men he not only plundered of a large sum of public money, but took him off to his cave in the woods, where he detained him two weeks to the great alarm of his family, who supposed him murdered.

At another time, having fallen in with a

At another time, having fallen in with a couple of this same description of men armed with muskets, one of them began to boast that if he could only meet with Fitch, he should not escape them so easily as he had done some others. Fitch scizing

his opportunity disarmed them both, and making himself known to them, despoiled the soldierly looking boaster of his cue, tied him to a tree and inflicted upon him a most severe chastisement. In this way he proceeded harrassing the collectors, plundering them of the money they had gathered for the public service, and treating them when they fell into his his hands in such a rude and merciless manner, as made him their continual dread. He was often pursued by whole companies of men, but always escaped them by his agility, or daunted them by his daring intrepidity. On one occasion fifty or more persons assembled well armed and resolved to take him if possible dead or alive. They coursed him for some hours over the hills, but becoming weary of the chase, they called at a tavern to rest, and to procure some refreshments.—While sitting in the room together, and every one expressing his wish to meet with Fitch, suddenly to their great astonishment he presented himself before them with his rifle in his hand. He bade them all keep their seats, declaring that he would shoot the first man that moved. Then having called for a small glass of rum and drank it off, he walked backwards some paces with his rifle presented to the tavern door, and a istance at which he felt himself safe from pursuers wheeled and took to his heels, and

ent.

after this occurrence, another hteen or twenty men was huntguns and rifles upon the south epping from behind a tree, self to one of the comarated a short distance asked him whom he unanswered "Fitch."

ne with me and I have you may find a went accordome distance id the fellow the contract of the fellow the contract of the

whom he chose to punish, he often proceeded in such a mauner as to render them the object rather of ridicule than pity. He despised covetousness, and in all his depredations, was never known to rob a poor man. Indeed he often gave to the poor, what he took from the rich. It is related that while larking in the neighborhood of Caln meeting house, he met with an old woman that followed the business of a trader, and was then on her way to the city with all her little stock of money to procure a new supply of goods. Not knowing the robber and but, little expecting at that time the honor of his coin pany; she made known to him her apprehension that as captain. Fitch was in the neighborhood she might fall into his clutches, and be deprived of her whole fortune. Fitch after obtaining her secret, told her he was the man whom she so much dreaded, but that she might dismiss her fears as regarded him; for there was nothing he would disdain so much as to wrong a weak and defenceless woman; at the same time he drew from his pocket a purse containing several guineas, and presenting it to her, wished her a pleasant journey, and turned off into the woods.

To particularize the many enterprises and adventures that are still related of this singular man—this real Rob Roy MacGreggor of our county—would swell my letter beyond all reasonable limits. During the year or more that he infested this part of the country he was extremely active, and was

every day either plotting or achieving some new plan of mischief. He however never molested his tory friends, for 'having espoused the British interest, he considered the whigs only as his enemies and himself as a partizan cliicf at liberty by the laws of war to harfass them in every possible manner. After he was proclaimed an outlaw, and a reward was offered for his head, marksmen were ambushed for him on every side, and he was hunted in all his haunts; but he was too thimble for pursuit and too willy to be efficienced. It is a vulgar saying that "he who is born to be hung will never be drowned," and it seeffied that the fate that reserved Fitch for the gallows rendered him perfectly invulnerable to lead. He was frequently shot at, both by his pursuers, and by persons who laid in wait for him by the roadside, but he always escaped uninjured. So frequently indeed was he subjected to danger, that not only became wholly reckless of it, but made it his sport and pleasure, and even took strange delight in disappointing the exertions of his enemies by putting himself almost within their power, and their eluding their grasp by his wonderful dexterity.

But this man who had daunted multitudes, and baffled so long the vigilance of his enemies, like Sampson was at length betweed and taken by a woman. This

But this man who had daunted multitudes, and baffled so long the vigilance of his enemies, like Sampson was at length betrayed and taken by a woman. This Delila, upon whom the mercernary consideration of a bribe operated strongly for her fidelity, was the mistress and confidant of Fitch, and was mainly dependent for the means of support upon his generouity. She then lived in a house near Strasburg road, and a little beyond Crum creek, in a rather retired situation. Having taken the resolution to betray her lover, and knowing at what time to expect him, she made the requisite preparation for the accomplishment of her treacherous purpose. Armed men were concealed in closets to assist in securing him, and cordage to bind him was also provided.

provided.

Fitch arrived according to appointment. The traitoress watching her opportunity seized him around the back and arms, while in the act of taking off his shoe buckles, and cried for assistance. The men rushed from their hiding places, secured his pistols which he had laid on the table, and bound the robber himself. He was conducted immediately to Chester where he was soon after tried, condemned and executed; behaving throughout with a firmness worthy of a hero and consistent with the character he had sustained.

Such was the inglorious life and ignominious death of James Fitz Patrick—a man that with a greater elevation of mind, and a nobler direction of his views, which proper education and culture would have given him, might have done deeds worthy of culogy and transmitted to posterity a grateful remembrance of his name—that had he lived in those iron times when desperate valor was prized beyond every other virtue, might have occupied a conspicuous place in the annals of chivalry, and shone among his contemporaries velut inter ignes luma minores as the moon among the lesser luminaries of heaven. But as Shakespeare remarks "a noble nature may catch a wrench," and so it happened with Fitch. It was his misfortune to be born in obscurity, and to be determined by the circumstances of his situation to a course of life, that rended him an outlaw instead of a hero and laid him at length in an immature and dishonorable grave.

Chester County.

LETTER XXI.

Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths:

Our bruised arms hung up for monuments; Our stern alarums changed to merry meet-

Our dreadful marches, to delightful meas-

ures, Grim-visaged war hath smoothed his wrinkled front .-

SHKESPEARE.

CONTENTS.

Col. Steward's regiment quarters at Downingtown—Peace—Its effects upon the manners and habits—Sketch of the British officers.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

After the American army had withdrawn from the Valley Forge encampment, and Fitch had suffered for his depredations, little occurred in our county during the remaining years of the revolution, worthy of particular notice. The scene of action continued at a distance, and except occasional calls upon the militia, and the increased amount of taxes, those of our citizens who were not actually engaged in the contest, continued to feel but few of the inconventional contest. iencies of war. They pursued almost without interruption their usual occupations, committed the seed to the earth, and gath-

ered their harvest as in peace.

There were a few months, however in the winter of 1780-81 during which a detachment of the American Army was stationed within the limits of the county. This was the regiment of Col. Steward, of the Pennsylvainia line, which was sent from the vicinity of New York, to pass the winter in vicinity of New York, to pass the winter in this state. It first took post at the Yellow Springs, but remained there only three weeks, when at the suggestion of Mr. Richard Downing, the commissary, it was removed to Downingtown, where better quarters were provided and provisions could be furnished with greater facility. Here it continued until spring opened, when it marched to join the forces ordered to rendezvous at Little York. In the Augfollowing, Washington, with his army passed through Chester, on his way to Virginia, where that great achievement was soon afterwards performed, which hastened soon afterwards performed, which hastened the termination of war and gave peace and

the termination of war and gave peace and independence to America.

This peace and independence bought at the expense of much blood and treasure, were peculiarly grateful to our countrymen: as by the one, they found themselves relieved from the distresses and anxieties, ever incident to a state of interpal civil comparison. incident to a state of internal civil com-motion, and by the other, elevated to the motion, and by the other, elevated to the rank of a nation, subject no longer to the dietation of an imperious and ungracious mistress. Universal joy was diffiused upon the occasion throughout the states, and every breast was animated with the proud consciousness of freedom, and the-triumph of acknowledged victory. The people saw themselves left to the direction of their own shoice, and to the control of a government choice, and to the control of a government of their own formation, under which their rights might be secured from encroachment, and their grievances redressed, without crouching at the footstool of royalty—a view certainly, not a little edifying to men who had felt the hardships of subjection, and experienced the wantonness of ministerial power.

The peace that followed the war of the revolution was full of prosperity. Commerce soon became lively, and agricultural was prosecuted with renewed spirit. The disturbances which commenced in Europe in 1790, having created a demand for our produce, industry received a new impulse and an additional activity was infused in every branch of business. Land rose in value, specie became plenty, and the farmer and the merchant grew rich together. In this state of things, to use an expression of my state of things, to use an expression of my learned and distinguished correspondent, "it seemed as if the cornu copie which had been filling for ages by the exertions of the old world had been suddenly emptied upon our land." A great change was speedily our land." A great change was speedily wrought in the appearance of the country, improvements of every kind commenced, the spacious barn took the place of the thatch-covered stable, and the comfortable farm house rose upon the ruins of the

As may be supposed, the manners and habbits of our citizens were somewhat in-Innovations were made upon the plain diet, that had formerly satisfied them, and they began to draw upon the Indies for their habitual articles of food. Tea and coffee which had been but a formerly satisfied them, and they began to draw upon the Indies for their habitual articles of food. Tea and coffee, which had been but a few years previously, rare strangers at the tables of our farmers, came into daily use, the furniture of our boards became more costly, and the frugal trencher entirely disappeared. Our wardrobs and chambers were now to be furnished from Europe, and the homely fabrics of our own manufacture began to be considered as fit only for mere ordinary purposes. We, whose memories do not reach the period of which I have been speaking, can scareely comprehend the extent of the revolution which has been wought in the condition and behind the wrought in the condition and habits of our citizens. Within forty years, to go beyond the boundaries of the farm for elothing, except for such as was to serve on extraordinary occasions, was esteemed a piece of ruinous extravagence, and it was not the tderogatory even to those in pretty good circumstances, to appear on their circumstances, to appear on their wedding days in domestic stuffs. At that distance of time the best furniture was made of black walnut, and it was only when disposed to give his daughter a handwhen disposed to give his daughter a nand-some marriage out-fit that a farmer who would now expect to furnish many articles of mahogany, would indulge her with a bureau or a breakfast table of wild cherry, so greatly has our notions of style varied in the space of a very few years.

As the certain effect of a general increase wealth, the manners, as well as the habits, of our citizens experienced considerable change.—Their primitive simplicity was gradually lost, the freedom of intercourse lessened, and a rivalry in shows and appearances began to obtain. Entertainments grew less frequent and more expensive, and the outward forms of politeness which our aneestors regarded but little were studied and observed. Still, however, notwithstanding this manifest declension from the purity of ancient manners, strong traces of them are still preserved amongst us, and it must be admitted that we have been less affected by modern innovations

than most of our contemporaries.

But in consequence of the increased ability of the farmer to afford the expense of education, a greater attention has been paid by our citizens, within late years, to the cultivation of literature and science. Academies have been built, boarding schools es-tablished, and every practicable measure adopted, to facilitate the diffusion of knowlage. Many branches of learning formerly, but rarely cultivated, are now very generally tanglit, a taste for mathematical science

prevails, and there are severa institutions in which an acquaintance with the Latin, Greck and French languages has been ex-

tensively cultivated.
Yours, &c.
P. S. I have lately furnished you with a short sketch of the principal characters of the American army of whom I have had occasion to speak in the course of these letters. The most distinguished of the British officers engaged in our counsels should also have been noticed at the same time, and in a similar manner, had I the requisite information. This I British officers engaged in our country possessed the requisite information. This I have since received and shall communicate

accordingly.
Sir William Howe was a fine figure, full six feet high, and admirably well proportioned. In person he a good deal resembled Washington, and at a little distance might washington, and at a little distance might have been easily mistaken for the American general; but his features though good, were more pointed and the expression of his countenance was less benignant. His manners were polished, graceful and dignified.

Sir Henry Clinton was short and fat, with a full face, prominent nose, and an ani-mated intelligent countenance. In his manners he was polite and courtly, but more formal and distant than Howe, and in his intercourse with his officers was rather punctilious and not inclined to intimacy.

Lord Cornwallis in person was short and thick set, but not so corpulent as Sir Henry. He had a handsome aquiline nose, and hair when young, light and rather inclined to sandy; but at the time of his being here it had become somewhat grey. His face was well formed and agreeable, and would have been altogether fine, had he not blinked badly with his left eye. He was uncommonly easy and affable in his manners, and monly easy and anable in his manners, and always accessible to the lowest of his soldiers, by whom he was greatly beloved. With his officers he used the utmost familiarity. When busy in giving directions and making preparations for a battle, he had a habit of raising his hand to his head and shifting the position of his hat every moment; by which certain of his hat every moment: by which certain signs his men always knew when to expect business. For some days before the battle of Guilford Court House, the general was extremely active. and his hat and his hand were observed to be unusually agitated. The whisper: "Corn-cob* has blood in his eye," which ran through the ranks. eye," which ran through the ranks, shewed that these indications were perfectly understood.

Lieut. Gen. Knyphausen was a good looking Dutchman, about five feet eleven, straight and slender. His features were sharp and his appearance martial. His command was confined almost exclusively to the German corps, as his ignorance of the English language, in great measure dis-

qualified him for any other.

Tarleton was rather below the middle size, stout, strong, heavily made, with large legs, but uncommonly active. His eye was small, black and piercing, his face smooth and his complexion dark, in the time of his assuming the company of the trees he was guite.

complexion dark, in the time of his assuming the command of the troop, he was quite young, probably about twenty-five.

Col. Abercrombie who afterwards gained so much eclat in Egypt, where he fell, was one of the finest built men in the armytall straight and elegantly proportioned. His countenance was strong and manly, but his face was much pitted by the small pox. When here he appeared to be about forty forty.

*He was thus nick-named by his men for having fed them when reduced to straits almost wholly upon eorn.

Chester County.

LETTER XXII. Bella! Bella! Horrida Bella!

CONTENTS.

Act passed for the removal of the seat of Justice—Building of the Court House and Prison—Attempt to demolish them—Seat of justice removed—Division of the county—Judges of the Court.

My Dank Browston

My Dean Brother,
As the population of the county increased toward the north and west, the inconveniencies of having the seat of justice so far distant as Chester, became more generally felt; complaints upon the subject grew frequent and loud, and numerous petitions for its removal to a more central position, were at length presented to the state legislature. To accomplish this object it is said, some considerable management, was used in some considerable management was used in the Assembly, and the influence of a certain individual then extremely popular in

tain individual then extremely popular in the county most strenuously exerted.

The first law in relation to the subject was passed on the 20th of March, 1780. It authorised William Clingan, Thomas Bull, John Kirkhead, Roger Kirk, Jno. Sellars, Jno. Wilson, and Jos. Davis, or any four of them to build a new court liduse and prison the county & to sell the old court brises. in the county, & to sell the old court house and prison in the borough of Chester. These gentlemen having failed to perform the duties assigned them by the act, a suppliment was enacted on the 22d of March, 1784, authorising John Hannurt Fed. then authorising John Hannuni, Esq.; then a member of Assembly, Isaac Taylor and John Jacobs, or any two of them to carry the aforesaid act into execution. By this supplement also, the commissioners were restricted from execution the building at a supplement also, the commissioners were restricted from erecting the building at a greater distance than one mile and a half from the Turk's head tavern in Goshen. From, a gentleman so, active as Col. Hannum, the greatest diligence was to be expected. The sight adjoining the tilrk's Head tavern was soon contracted for, and the business of building commenced immediately.

mediately. But the walls were scarcely erected, when winter set in and suspended the operations of the workmen, and before the season permitted them to re-commence building the law authorising the commissioners was repealed. This new det of the legislature, procured as it is thought by the infidence of some of the members of the southern seements, was passed on the south. tion of the county, was passed on the 30th of March, 1785. The people generally in the neighborhood of Chester had been violently opposed from the beginning to the the neighborhood of Chester had been violently opposed from the beginning to the project of removal, and a number now resolved to demolish the walls already erected. Accordingly a company assembled armed and accoutred, and having procured a field piece, appointed Major Harper commander, and proteeded to accomplish the design. A few days before this expedition left Chester, notice of its object was communicated by some of the leaders to the neighborhood of the Turk's head, and preparations were immediately made for its reception. In this business Col. Hannum was particularly active. He directly requested Col. Isaac Taylor and Mr. Marshall to bring in what men they could collect, and began himself to procure arms and prepare cartridges. Grog and rations were freely distributed, and a pretty respectable force was soon upon the ground. The windows of the court house were boarded upon each side, & the space between filled with stones, loop holes being left for the musquetry. Each man had his station assigned him; Marshall and Taylor commanded in the upper story, and Inderwood and Patton below, while Col. Hannum had the direction of the whole—All things were

arranged for a stout resistance.

The non-removalists having passed the night at the Gen. Green, made their appearance near the Turk's Head early in the morning, and took their ground about 200 yards south east of the Quaker meeting house. Here they planted their cannon, and made preparations for the attack. They seemed however, wheth everything was seemed however, when everything was ready, still reluctant to proceed to extremities; and having remained several hours in a hostile position, an accommodation was effected between the parties, by the intervention of some pacific people present, who used their endeavors to prevent the effusion of blood. To the non-removalists was conceded the liberty of inspecting the defences that had been prepared by their opponents, on condition that they should do them no injury, and they on their part agreed to abandon their design, and return peacably to their homes. The cannon, which had been pointed against the walls, was turned in another direction and fired in celebration of the treaty. Col. Haming their directed of the treaty. Col. Hanning then directed his men to leave the court house, and having formed in a line a short distance on the ing formed in a line a short distance on the right, to ground their arms and wait until the other party should have finished their visit to the building. Here an act of indiscretion had nearly brought on a renewal of hostilities. For one of Maj. Harper's men having entered the fort, struck down the flag which their opponents had raised upon the walls. Highly incensed at this treatment of their standard, the removalists snatched up their arms & were with difficulty snatched up their arms & were with difficulty prevented from firing upon the Major and his companions. Some exertion however, on the part of the leaders allayed the irritation of the part of the leaders allayed the irritation of the men, and the parties at length separated amicably without loss of life or

After this enterprise no attempt was made to destroy the unfinished walls; and those who engaged in it, though certainly amenable to the laws for the part they had acted, were suffered to escape with impunity. No prosecution was ever instituted. The respectation was ever instituted. The respectation was extended with the victory movalists were satisfied with the victory which they considered themselves to have gained, and indulged their humor by expressing their triumph in some satirical songs composed upon the subject. The au-thority of the legislature was still wanting to finish the business already begun. But at length the popular breeze veered once more in favor of the removal, and the suspending act was repealed by a law which bears the following singularly tautologi-cal title—viz, "An act to repeal an Act en-titled air Act to suspend an Act of general assembly of this commonwealth, entitled a

assembly of this commonwealth, entitled a supplement to an Act entitled an Act to enable Wm. Clingan, &c." This put an end to all controversy and the commissioners proceeded to finish the buildings.

This work was soon completed, and by a law passed on the 25th of Sept. 1786, the Sheriff of the county, Wm. Gibbons, Esq., was directed to remove the prisoners from Chester to the new goal in Goshen township. The duty was accordingly performed, the records were also transferred, and the seat of justice became established at Westscat of justice became established at West-chester. The first court that was held at the new court honse commenced soon after—viz, on the 28th of November, 1786. The justices present were Wm. Clingan, Wm. Haslet, John Bartholemew, Philip Scott, Isaac Taylor, John Ralston, Joseph Luckey, Thomas Chency, Thomas Levis, and Richard Hill Morris, Esquires. Such as had been opposed to a removal of the scat of justice, finding themselves defeated in their attempts to have it retained in its ancien situation, and seeing it permanently fixed at West-chester, gave a new direction to their efforts, and endeavored to procure a division of the county. In this respect their exertions were successful. For on the 25th of September 1789, an act was passed by the legislature for dividing the county of Chester, and crecting a part of it into a separate county to be called Delaware county. The line of separation was not permitted to divide farms and it is said that the commissioners who ran it, were importuned by the owners of the land interested by it in its direct course, to be allowed to remain within the limits of the old county. What were the reasons for this preference or how far it was favored, I am not informed, but I perceive by a inspection of the map that a part of the line is exceedingly crooked.

A division being effected the old court house and goal which had been sold to

Wm. Kerlin, were purchased at the expense of the new county, and a tribunal of law and justice again established at Chester. This was a gratifying eircumstance to those who were interested in the prosperity of the town, and who were desirous of seeing it retain its former consequence. If Chester has not realized the anticipations of its early friends, in its growth as a place of extensive commerce, it has not declined in respect to either wealth, intelligence or population; and it has some recollections of olden time associated with it, that render it an interesting and classic spot; and there are some remains of antiquity there, that well deserve the attention of the curions. Of these

I shall speak more particularly hereafter. In order to carry into effect the provisions of the new constitution respecting the courts of justice, a law was enacted by the legislature on the 13th of March, 1790, dividing the commonwealth into districts, and directing the governor to commission a president for each district, and not less than three nor more than for associates for each county. The second district was made to consist of the counties of Chester, Lancaster, York and Dauphin; and William Augustus Atlee was appointed first president—In consequence of the new arrangement, the justices were obliged to withdraw from the bench. They sat at West Chester for the last time during the August term 1790, and at November term following, the newly created president and his associates, Joseph Shippen, Walter Finney and James Moore took their seats.

The first president Wm. A. Atlee continued to officiate from November 1791 until August 1793 inclusive. During November term in the same year the court was held by Walter Finney and his companions, and in February following John Joseph Henry took the place of judge Atlee. Mr. Henry presided until February 1800, and was succeeded by John D. Core who convised the ceeded by John D. Coxe, who occupied the station about five years, during which time—he being often absent—the court was held frequently by the associates. Upon the resignation or judge Coxe in 1805, Wm. Tilghman, now chief justice of the Supreme Court of the state of Pennsylvania, came to the bench where he continued to preside until the new organization of the courts that took place in 1806, in pursuance of an act of the legislature, passed on the 24th of February in the same year, by which the counties of Delaware, Chester, Bucks and Montgomery are made to constitute the seventh judicial district. Bird Wilson them succeeded him and continued to preside nntil the end of November term 1817. Up on

his resignation, John Ross, was elevated to the bench. He officiated as president at our courts until the formation of the fif-teenth district out of Chester and Delaware counties in 1821, when our citizens were first gratified with having the presiding officer created from the number of their own law-yers. In June of that year the Hon. Isaac Darlington, took his seat as president of the district

The three associate judges whom I have mention above, Joseph Shippen, Walter Finney & Jas. Moore, were appointed on the 17th of Aug., 1791—Benjamin Jacobs, July 1st, 1792—John Boyd, Nov. 1st, 1793—John Raiston, April 14th, 1802—and John Davis, March 1st, 1803. Of these judges Raiston and Davis, who still continue to sit in our courts, are the only survivois.

Yours, &c.

A list of Attorneys admitted at the Court

A list of Attorneys admitted at the Court of Common Pleas of Chester county, since the year 1752; taken from the Record.—
Note. It appears that there are some omissions

sions. Feb. 7, David Furny. Thomas Otway, 1752 1753 May Aug. Nov. 1753 John Price. George Read.
William Morris.
Benjamin Chew.
Samuel Johnson.
Thomas M' Kean.
David Henderson.
Wm. Whitebread, jr. 1753 1753 Aug. Nov. Feb. 1754 1755 1755 1755 1755 May Aug. Nov. Nov. 1756

Wm. Whitebread George Ross, John Ormond John Morris. James Tilghman. Hugh Hughes. John Currie, Elisha Price. Lindsay Coates. Andrew Allen. 1760 Aug. 1763 1764 Atig: Feb. 1764 May Nov.

1765 Feb. Alexander Porter, Nicholas Vandyke, Alexander Wilcox. Joshua Yates, Stephen Porter, Richard Peters, jr. 1765 May

1765 Aug. James Biddle, James Allen,

Henry Elwes, James Layre, Isaae Hunt, David Thompson, James Vandyke, 1765 Aug.

1767 William Hicks, Nov. Feb. 7,

1760 1769 Aug.

1769 1770 Nov. May 1770 May

1771 Aug.

James Valdyke.
William Hicks,
James Wilson.
Jacob Rush.
Miers Fisher,
Daniel Clymer,
John Kaley.
Stephen Watts.
Abel Evans:
Thomas Hood,
James Inkins.
Joseph Read,
George Noarth,
Jacob Bankson,
Francis Johnson,
Francis Johnson,
Francis Johnson,
Christian Hook.
Wm. Lawrence,
Wm. Lawrence Blair, 1772 Feb. 1772 Aug.

Feb. Wm. Lawrence Blair, Phineas Bond. 1778 May

1773 John Stedman. Aug. John M'Pearson: William Lewis; Edward Tilghman. Gunning Bedford. 1773 Nov. May

1774 1774 1775 Nov. Andrew Robeson. Wm. Prince Gibbs. Feb. 1776 Feb.

May 1776 Collinson Read.
Since the Revolution, Several Attorneys appear to have been twice admitted.
Aug. 1777 John Morris,
Andrew Rebeson,
William Lewis,
William L. Blair,
Lohn Koley John Kaley.

John Kaley.
George Ross,
Jona. Dickerson Sergeant,
Jacob Rush,
Elisha Price,
Alexander Willcox,
Güniritig Bedford,
Jelin Paincost.
Edward Burd,
Francis Johnson,
Henry Osborn.
George Campbell,
Jacob Bankson.
Jarcd Ingersol,
Wni. Bradford, jr.
Mosses Levy. Aug. 1778

1779 Feb. May 1779

1779 Aug. Nov. 1779

Nov. 1780

Moses Levy.
Nicholas Vandyke.
Wm. Moore Smith,
John Lawrence. 1781 Feb. 1781 Aug.

Nov. 1781 Nathaniel Potts. Feb. 1782 May 1782

Joseph Reed.
Joseph Reed.
John F. Mifflin.
Daniel Clymer.
Jøhn Wilkes Kiltera.
Henry Hall Graham.
William Ewitig. 1782 1783 1783 1783 1784 Aug. May

Nov. Nov.

Wilnam Ewing.
Peter Zachary Lloyd,
Jacob R. Howell,
Thomas Ross,
John A. Hanna.
Robert Hodson,
Charles Smith,
John Young.
Reprisent Chew in May 1785

May 1786

Benjamin Chew, jr, Benjamin R. Morgan, jr, Richard Wharton, Thomas Memminger. 1786 Aug.

Feb. 1787

David Smith, James Wade, John Joseph Henry, William Richardson Atlee.

1787 William Montgomery, Aug.

Samson Levy, James Hopkins, Samuel Roberts. Samuel Bayard, Matthias Baldwin, Nov. 1787

Feb. 1788

Matthias Baldwin,
James A. Bayard.
Thomas Armstrong.
Peter S. DuPonceau.
Jasper Yates,
Peter Hoofnagle,
Joseph Hubley.
William Graham.
John Hallowell.
Joseph Thomas,
Robert Porter,
Charles Healty. May 1788 Aug. 1788

1788 Nov. 1789 Feb.

May 1789

Robert Porter,
Charles Healty,
Anthony Morris.
John Craig Wells,
John Cadwallader,
John Moore.
Thomas B. Dick,
Abraham Chapman,
John Thomason. 1789

Aug.

Feb. 1790

John Thompson Marks John Biddle,
David Moore.
Isaac Pelfair.
Robert Henry Dunkin.
Seth Chapman.
Miles Merwin.
Robert Frazer.
Lohn Price 1790 Aug.

1790 Nov.

1791 May 1791 Aug. Feb. 1792

Aug. 1792 Nov. 1792

John Price. Thomas W. Tallman, John H. Brinton, 1793 Aug.

Evan Rice Evans, Joseph Hemphill, Michael Kepple. John Shippen, Nov. 1793 Henry Kelmuth

Alexander W. Foster, 1794 1794 1794 1795 1795 Feb. Jacob Richards. May Joseph B. Hopkinson. William Martin. Nov, Feb. Jonathan Harvey Hurst. James Hunter, jr. May James Lattimer, John Cloyd, Aug. 1765 Joseph Reid, Isaac Wayne. Feb. 1797 Washington Lee Hannum. Nov. Charles Chauncey, jr. Jonathan T. Haight, 1798 May 1799 John Taylor, William Hemphill. Aug. 1800 Thomas Barton Zantzinger, William Dewees. Nov. 1801 Isaac Darlington. Aug. 1803 J. No account of James D. Barnard, Jonathan W. Condy, John Sergeant, William S. Biddle, Thomas Sergeant, Horace Binney. Note. The list of Attorneys from 1803 to 1823 in the office is incorrect. It will be published as soon as obtained.

Chester County.

LETTER XXIII.

Archous ereo.

HOMER.

CONTENTS.

Members of Assembly—Senate—Convention -Congress-Sheriffs.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

Some time ago, I furnished you with a Isome time ago, I furnished you with a list of the names of members of the Assembly, and of the Sheriffs of the county, from the first institution of the provincial government, to the year 1776. I purpose now to present you the names of those, who have since represented our citizens in the Senate and Assembly of the state, and in the Legislature of the United state, and in the Legislature of the United States, as well as those who have served as Sheriffs

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

1776—John Jacobs, Caleb Davis, Joseph Gardiner, John Fulton, Samuel Cunningham, John Sellers.

1777—Joseph Gardiner, Jno. Fulton, Samuel Cumningham, Jno. Culbertson, Lewis Gronow, Stephen Cochran. 1778—John Fulton, Joseph Gardiner, Patrick Anderson, John Culburtson, Stephen Cochran, John Fleming,

1779—David Thomas, Henry Hayes, John Fulton, James Boyd, Patrick Anderson, Joseph Parke, Wm. Harris, Skechley Morton.

1780—David Thomas, Henry Hayes, Wm. Harris, Joseph Parke, James Boyd, Patrick Anderson, John Culbertson, Evan Evans. 1781—Percifer Frazer, John Culbertson, Thomas Maffat, Evan Evans, John Hannun, James Moore, Patrick Anderson, John Lindsey.

John Lindsey.

1782—Percifer Frazer. Thomas Strawbridge, David Thomas. Benj. Brannan, John Lindsey, Thomas Maffat, James Boyd, Evan Evans.

1783—David Thomas, Evan Evans, John Hannum, Joseph Parke, Richard Willing, Thomas Potts, Thomas Bull, Edward Jones, 1784—Richard Willing, Anthony, Wayne, Edward Jones, Robt. Ralston, James Moore, Joseph Strawbridge, Percifer Frazer, Thos. Potts, Charles Humphreys.

Potts, Charles Humphreys. 1785—Anthony Wayne, Robert Ralston, James Moore, Thos. Bull, John Hannum, Robert Smith, Samuel Evans, Jonathan

Morris.

1786—Jas. Moore, Richard Willing, Robt. Ralston, Samuel Evans, Richard Thomas, Townsend Whelen.

1787—The same members. 1788—Richard Thomas, James Moore, Mark Wilcox, John M'Dowell, Calch James,

Richard Downing, jr.
1789—Richard Thomas, John M'Dowell,

Caleb James, Richard Downing, jr.
List of the members of the house of Representatives of the general Assembly from the county of Chester, since the adop-

tion of the present constitution.
1790—Richard Downing, Caleb James,
John M'Dowell, Jas. Boyd.
1791—Richard Downing, Caleb James, Samuel Evan, James Boyd.

1792—Dennis Whelen, Charles Dilworth, John Hannum, Samuel Sharp. 1793—Dennis Whelen, Thomas Bull,

John Ross, Joseph Pierce.

1794—Thomas Bull, Roger Kirk, John Ross, Robert Frazer.

Ross, Robert Frazer.
1795—Thomas-Bull, Roger Kirk, Abiah Taylor, Robt. Frazer, Joseph Pierce.
1796—Roger Kirk, Thomas Bull, Robert Frazer, Abiah Taylor, Jas. Hannum.
1797—Roger Kirk, James Hannum, Thos.
Bull, Abiah Taylor, Joseph Hemphill.

1798—Same members,

1799—Same members. 1799—Same members. 1800—Roger Kirk, Thomas Bull, Isaac Wayne, Abiah Taylor. 1801—William Gibbons, Isaac Wayne, John M'Dowell, Thomas Bull, Abiah

1802—Joseph Park, James Fulton, Edward Darlington, Thomas Taylor, Methuselah Davis.

1803—Hezekiah Davis, Jas. Edward Darlington, Methuselah Davis, John Boyd.

1804—Same members. 1805—John Boyd, James Kelton, John G. Bull, Francis Gardner, Methuselah Davis.

1806—Same members. 1807—James Kelton, Jos. Park, Ww. Worthington, Isaac Darlington, George Evans.

1808—Jas. Kelton, Jno. G. Bull, George Evans, Isaac Darlington, Abraham Bailey. 1809—James Steele, John W. Cuningham, John Ramsey, Jacob Clemmons, Roger

1810-Jas. Steel, John W. Cuningham, John Ramsey, Jacob Clemmons, William Harris.

1811—Edward Darlington, John Reed. Jacob Clemmons, Jas. Brooke, William Harris, 1812 —

- Nathan Pennypacker, John Menongh, Lea Pusey, John G. Bull, Abraham Baily.

1813—John Harris, John Reed, Brooke, James Hindman, Edward Darling-

1814—Nathan Pennypacker, Jno Menough, ca Pusey Jacob Humphrey, James Lea Pusey Roberts.

1815-Jno. Menough, Jacob Humphrey, James Roberts, Jos. Sharp, Isaac Darlington in place of John Jones deceased. 1816—John Menongh, Thomas Ashbridge,

Evan Eyans, Jos. Sharp, Samuel Cochran.

1817—Same members, 1818—Thomas Ashbridge, Wallace Boyd, John G. Park, Jos. Sharp, Joshua Hunt, 1819—Jame Kelton, Thomas Ashbridge; Joshua Hunt, Thomas Baird, Abraham

Raily. 1820-1820—Jas. Kelton, Thos. Baird, Joshua Hunt, Stephen Webb, Joshua Evans.

1821—Timothy Kirk, Jonathan Jones, Elijah Lewis, Wallace Boyd, Stephen 1822—Timothy Kirk, Jonathan Jones, Elijah Lewis, Wallace Boyd. 1823—Elijah Lewis, Joshua Hunt, David Potts, jr., John Chandler.

List of the Senators from the county of Chester since the adoption of the present eonstitution.—Elected,

1790—Richard Thomas, 1794—Dennis Whelen. 1797—Joseph M'Clellan. 1798—Dennis Whelen. 1802—John Hiester. 1806—Isaac Wayne. 1810—Isaac Wayne. 1811—John Gemmil, in place of Mr.

Wayne, resigned. 1814—Abraham Baily, 1818—Samuel Cochran. 1820-Isaac D. Barnard.

The following are the names of those who were elected and attended as delegates, from the county of Chester, in Conventions held in the city of Philadelphia, and composed of Delegates from the several counties in Pennsylvania. The conventions met on the days mentioned above each list.

Francis Richardson, Elisha Price, John Hyt, Anthony Wayne, Hugh Lloyd, John Selers, Francis Johnson, Richard Riley.

January 23d, 1775.

Athony Wayne, Hugh Lloyd, Richard Thonas, Francis Johnson, Samuel Fairlamb Lewis Dayis, William Montgomery, Joseph Musgrave, Joshua Evans, Percifer Frazer.

Gol. Richard Thomas, Maj. Wm. Evans, Col. Richard Thomas, Maj. Wm. Evans, Col. Thomas Hockley, Maj. Caleb Davis, Elisha Brice, Esq., Mr. Samuel Haines, Col. Wm. Montgomery, Col. Hugh Lloyd, Richaad Riley, Esq., Col. Evan Evans, Col. Lewis Glonow, Maj. Sketchley Morton, Capt. Thomas Levis.

Members of Congress from Chester

county. 1794 or 1796 Richard Thomas Joseph Hemphill. 1800 1802 Isaac Anderson. 1804 or 1806 John Hiester. Daniel Hiester, Roger Davis. 1808 1812 Wm. Darlington. Isaac Darlington. 1814 1816 Wm. Darlington. 1818 Wm. Darlington. 1820 Isaac Wayne 1822 Sheriffs since the Revolution, 1776—Robert Smith. 1779—David Mackey. 1780—John Gardner. 1783—William Gibbons. 1786—Ezekiel Leonard. 1789—Charles Dilworth. 1792-Joseph M'Clellan. 1795—Ezekiel Leonard. 1798—William Worthington. 1801—James Bones. 1801—James Kelton. 1804—Jesse Johns. 1807—Titus Taylor. 1810—George Hartman.

1813-Jesse Good 1816-Cromwell Pearce. 1819—Samson Babb. 1822-Jesse Sharp

Yours, &c.

Chester County.

LETTER XXIV.

"Behold you house that holds the parish poor.

CONTENTS.

POOR HOUSE.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

In treating of the county at large, you may reasonably expect some notice to be taken of our several public institutions, as well as some extensive private establishments. Of these I shall therefore proceed to give you a concise account; and as the Poor House is one of considerable magnitude, and of a character highly important and interesting, it may not be improper to

bring it first into view.

The act authorizing the erection of a House for the employment and support of the Poor within the county of Chester, passed on the 27th of February, 1798. Agreeably to this act, directors were appointed at the next ensuing election to carry into effect the purposes contemplated. The duty of selecting a suitable site for the The duty of selecting a suitable site for the buildings was assigned to Joshua Ashbridge, Edward Darlington, Moses Marshall, Esq., Robert-Miller, John Davis, John Rinehart, James M. Gibbons, Esq., Samuel Carter and James Johnson, who accordingly made choice of a healthy situation upon made choice of a healthy situation upon the banks of the Brandywine, within six miles of the borough of Westehester. Here a large and valuable farm of 345 acres was purchased, a part of which, however, was sold in the year following, by virtue of a supplement to the above mentioned act, and the contents of the above menuoned act, and the contents of the farm reduced to 300 acres. A fine commodious two stary brick building, 40 feet by 100, and a large barn of almost equal dimensions and three stories high, were soon erected. The whole goet of the farm and buildings arounted to cost of the farm and buildings amounted to 15709 dollars.

Every necessary accomodation having been provided, a day was appointed upon which the overseers were charged to bring in their paupers from all parts of the county, and the institution went into immediate operation. The superintendance of the farm and the house, and the care of the immates, were intrusted with a steward, subject to the oversight of the directors, whose duty it is to visit the establishment monthly, to adjust and settle the accounts monthly, to adjust and settle the accounts and to make, within certain bounds, such rules and regulations as they may think

proper for the government, support, and employment of the poor.

When the paupers were transferred from When the paupers were transferred from the several townships to the poor house, a report was required from each township of the number of poor supported, with the cost of maintenance. These reports I have now before me, and as I have read them with interest, I shall transcribe them for your inspection, They form a document which I presume will be esteemed curious, if not valuable, hereafter.

if not valuable,	nereatter.	COST OF
SULLYOTERS	NO, OF PAUPERS	MAINTENANCE
TOWNSHIPS Birmingham	. 2	\$106 66 266 66
Bradford East	3	266 66
Bradford West	4	213 60
Brandywine Caln East	ġ	20a 60
Caln West		106 66
Charlestown	22	53 33
Coventry	6	716 00
Easttown		

Fallowfield East	2	53 33
Fallowfield West	$\frac{2}{4}$	239 26
Goshen		821 33
Honeybrook	11 · 1	53 33
Kennet	3	160 00
Londongrove	12	573 00
Londonderry	2	106 66
Londonbritain		100 00
Marlborough We	st 3	160 00
Newlin	2^{k}	106 66
Newlondon	::	160 00
Newgarden	3 6	300 60
Nantmeal East	4	306 00
Nantmeal West	$\overset{\circ}{4}$	213 33
Nottingham East	3	160 00
Nottingham West	31	80 00
Upperoxford	$\frac{2}{1}$	106 66
Loweroxford	1	53 33
Pennsbury	1	53 33
Pikeland *		00 00
Sadsbury	2	107 00
Tredyffrin	2 5 3 1 2	267 00
Thornbury	3	93 00
Uwehlan	1	347 00
Vincent	2	92 00
Westtown	2	107 00
Willistown		10. 00
Whiteland East	none	0.00
Whiteland West	none	
Total		7127 51

A separate house was soon found necessary for the accommodation of the sick, and a large building was in consequence erceted in the year 1801 to be used as an infirmary. This oceasioned to the county, a further expense of 1015. The plan of the house, it has been complained, is not the most eligible that could have been desired, being contributed as the county of the trived more after the manner of a private building, than a public hospital. In the construction of such-an edifice, the advice of experienced medical men whose judgment in this particular might have been of essential service, would have been required with great propriety. But I do not learn that any counsel of the kind suggested,

was either asked or given.

The number of paupers first brought in amounted, as may be seen by the copy of the township reports, to no more than an hundred and eighteen; and for several suecessive years, the average number of those supported by this institution fell considerably below an hundred. It has now how-ever reached three hundred, and is steadily increasing. Every effort hitherto made for the adoption of such regulations, as would have tended to reduce the number of dependents, and thus to lighten the public burden, has wholly failed; so that there is every prospect of an accumulation of the present large amount of pauperism, and of course of the requisition of additional sums for its support. Yet expensive as this insti-tution really is, and imperfect as are its regulations. I believe that it will be generally coneeded, that the system of poor house maintenance, is greatly preferable to that of each township supporting its own paupers. The peor themselves are more comfortably provided for, and the expense of such provision considerably lessened. For the average annual cost of each pauper in this establishment, has seldom amounted to forty dollars, and not unfrequently fallen below twenty-four, while upon the old system as you have already seen the eost was somewhat more than double that sum. Supposing that it would be agreeable to have a view of the yearly expenses of the poor house since its establishment and to know the amount of pauperism dependent upon the public bounty, I subjoin the following statements.

Г		MALES	FEMALE	S TOT.	Tiver
	1799#	***********	F 4550 St 1245	101,	EXPENDITURE \$6853-32
	1800			100	
	1801				
1	1802				6984 31
	803				4187 34
	804				1923 90
	805	39	36		5760 32
	806	52	50 37	75	3913 04
	807	56		89	1306 62
	808	53	37	93	4634 45
	809	52 52	47	100	6152 44
	810		59	111	5924 29
	811	60	54	114	6776 70
	812	66	50	116	5395 34
	813	62 77	50	112	5666 18
			58	135	6913 68
	814	66	57	123	5062 49
	815	77	73	150	5344 42
	816	103	83	-186	8174 07
	817	96	98	194	7400 72
	818	94	• 93	192	8656 34
	819	112	107	219	7603.82
	S20	120	103	223	8120 64
	821	420	89	209	6364 74
	812	143	137	280	7175 58
18	823	163	138	301	9414 60
	Paine	ara to	alran da -	• 1	17

ains are taken to provide the panpers with good plain and substantial food. Three meals a day are allowed them. For breakfast they have coffee of rye or barley, or tea with milk and sweetened with sugar or molasses, and rye bread with a small relish of meat, cheese, butter or fish. For dinner meat and bread with potatoes, cabbage,

meat and bread with potatoes, eabbage, turnips, beets or peas; or soup with bread and vegetables when the meat is fresh. For supper mush with beer or molasses, and tea for the more aged and infirm women. Children are supplied with milk and bread. The produce of the farm contributes considerably to the support of the paupers, but it is insufficient for the whole consumption, and much is purchased besides. The land is fertile, and the directors are able to grow yearly, from three to five hundred bushels yearly, from three to five hundred bushels of wheat and rye, eight or ten hundred of corn, with the usual proportion of oats, barly, flax, potatoes, &c. They also feed from thirty to fifty beeves, double as many swine, and keep forty or fifty sheep. The wool and flax are manufactured into articles of apparel and bedding, such as cloths, flannels, linsey, linen, &c., by the paupers themselves, who as might be supposed are not the most efficient laborers, nor generally ambitious of exhibiting any wonderful of wheat and rye, eight or ten hundred of ally ambitions of exhibiting any wonderful skill in the business.

Many cases have operated against the complete success of this institution, and contributed to disappoint the high anticipations of its original friends. Being one of the first houses of the kind established in the state, it has had to encounter all the hazards of experiment, and to purchase the hazards of experiment, and to purchase the knowledge of its errors at the price of its experience. The legislature itself, unaequainted with this system of support knew not to guard against all the evils, which might enter into its details, nor could it forsee the abuses to which its regulations would be subject. These abuses have now become too obvious to be overlooked and become too obvious to be overlooked, and too important to be disregarded.

By an act of logislature, an order signed by two magistrates of the county, entitles a pauper to claim of the board of overseers to be admitted into the house. Experience has proved that this method of admission is much too easy especially as there is no is much too easy, especially as there is no authority lodged with the hoard to dismiss any, however capable of providing for their own livelihood, nor to have them employed elsowhere than about the establishment. For there are many dissolute wretches and shameless trollops, the most improper objects of charity, that have the address to

procure such orders, and much preter living upon the bounty of the public to laboring for their own subsistence.—These should be altogether excluded from our houses of employment, and by no means be permitted to share the prayision intended for the deserving and well disposed pauper.

ing and well disposed pauper.

The first directors were not aware of the necessity of keeping the sexes continually separate, nor were the consequences of opportunities of frequent intercourse between them revealed to their full extent, until some time after the buildings had been erected. It is more easy to enceive, than pleasant to describe, the effects produced by the miserable policy, of throwing together under one roof, a promiscuous human herd of victous habits and abandoned lives; and of vicious habits and abandoned lives; and of victous habits and abandoned lives; and I shall therefore leave it to your imagination to draw, if you like, the revolting and unseemly pleture. Suffice it to say that matches are frequently made between the inmates of the house—decripid young men, sometimes old men, marry debauched young women—that the board are now raising several families, pappers from their ing several families, paupers from their birth; and that the propriety and indeed necessity of a separate establishment has become but too fully apparent. Whether institutions of this kind do not

owe their existence to an erroneous principle, whether they are in themselves, with all the regulations that can be engrafted upon them, calculated to advance the interests of society; whether they do not in reality increase the ovil they were designed to remedy, are questions which it is becoming more and more important to have to remedy, are questions which it is becoming more and more important to have satisfactorily answered. At present I shall not undertake to discuss the subject; it would lead me beyond the limit I have prescribed to myself, and be rather digressing from the business in hand, yet it may not be amiss to remark, that the opinion has its advances and appears to be gaining. has its advocates, and appears to be gaining ground, that the views of real charity and genuine philanthropy, are to be better answered by other means, than by the intervention and operation of any 'legal machinery' whatever. With public institutions and the contain rules and ehinery' whatever. With public institu-tions that are governed by certain rules and chinery' fixed regulations, it is most difficult, nay impossible to distinguish sufficiently between the worthy and the vile and to exercise that discrimination in the distribution of the multiple and to tion of the public bounty which is necessary to be observed that any good may arise. For as Cicero observes: 'In excreenda beneficentia, multæ cautiones adhiben dæ. Videndum est primum ne obsit benignitas et Videndum est primum ne obsit benignitas et iis ipsis quibus prodesse volumus et cæteris. Deinde ne major sit, quam, facultates. Deinde ut cuique pro dignitate, tribuatur. Nam ad justitiam referenda sunt omnia, et nihil est liberale nisi quod idem sit justum. Utamur igitur en liberalitate que prosit amicis noceat nemini; que fonten ipsum benignitatis non exhauriat; que delectum faciat coruminques beneficium conferetur.'

In distributing charity much caution is faciat coruminquos beneficium conferetur.'
In distributing charity much caution is requisite. First, it is necessary to observe that our bounty be not prejudicial to those we wish to assist as well as others. Next, that it may not exceed our means. Lastly that we confer upon each according to his merits. For all things are to be referred to justice, and nothing is liberal except what is just. Let us use that liberality which may profit those we would wish to befriend and at the same time may injure no one; and at the same time may injure no one; which may not exhaust the means of charity, and which can select the objects of its favors. Yours, &c.

Chester County.

LETTER XXV.

WESTON.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

I hasten to lay before you the following communication, which furnishes a very ample and satisfactory account of this noble institution, erected by the enterprise, supported by the liberality, and fostered by the care, of the society of Friends. It would be improved for me, to detain your from the improper for me to detain you from the perusal of this letter, by one additional observation.

TO THE AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF CHESTER

COUNTY.

Agreeably to thy request, I now send a brief account of the seminary at Westfown. Though this establishment has been, per-Though this establishment has been, perhaps generally considered, merely as a literary institution; it may be proper to observe, that it originated in a desire, more especially, for the promotion of piety than the cultivation of science.

It is a well known fact, that the Society of Friends are distinguished from other desired.

of Friends are distinguished from other denominations of Christian professors by many peculiarities both in doctrine and practice; and that they generally consider these peculiarities as founded on principles which they are bound to maintain and which they are bound to maintain, and which, duly observed, premote their present and permanent good.

Experience has shewn that youth, who, in the course of their education, have been entrusted to the guidance of persons entertaining opposite views on the great subject of religion, have more frequently imbibed the negative than the positive doctrines of their various instructors. We must therefore impute to correct observations not Susterian paragraphs. must therefore impute to correct observa-tions, not Sectarian narrowness, the de-eided preference, manifested by the society of Friends, in the education of their chil-dren, for seminaries under the exclusive control of tutors of their own religious persusasion. And indeed if children are to be educated in strict conformity to the doc-trines of any religious denomination if trines of any religious denomination, it appears essential, that the seminaries in which they are instructed, should be regulated by the peculiar principles of that community.

In consonance with these sentiments many of the members of that society, had, many of the members of that society, had, for several years, been solicitous to promote an institution, under the patronage of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia, which should furnish, beside the requisite portion of literary instruction, an education exempt from the contagion of vicious example, and calculated to establish habits and principles favorable to future useful. and principles favorable to future usefulness in religious and eivil society.

About the year 1794, this subject became so matured that funds were provided by so matured that funds were provided by voluntary contributions. & a committee of that meeting authorized to seek a proper situation for the proposed institution.— Though the members of that society in the Eastern part of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and a small part of Maryland, were jointly interested in the enterprise, yet after proper enquiry, the seminary was eventually located by general consent, within our favorite county—and from the experience which five and twenty years have afforded, there appears ample cause to have afforded, there appears ample cause to approve the location. A family of from 200 to 250 persons, passing thre' a quarter of a century without witnessing more than five or six deaths within its enclosure, appears to afford no very questionable evidence of the healthfulness of its situation. The farm of James Gibbons containing 600 acres or upwards was purchased near the end of 1794 for between sixteen and nineteen thousand dollars, and preparations commenced in the following year for the creetion of the necessary edifices.

the erection of the necessary edifices.

The soil, at the time of purchase, appeared far from productive, its former possessor being more remarkable for literary than agricultural pursuits; yet the most superficial observer could perceive the peculiar advantages possessed by this farm, as the seat of the proposed institution.—Nearly half the tract was covered with heavy timber, which had been long sternly defended against the intrusions of the axe. Stone, in exhaustless abundance, replenished the hills, clay of a good quality for brick was found in the valley—and a branch of Chester creek, amply sufficient for water works, rolled through a great part of its length. Hence the materials for the requisite edifices were nearly all on the plantation. The soil when properly improved has been found highly productive, and the lands in the vicinity are amongst the most fertile in the county.

The house in which the students and all those engaged in the concerns of the seminary were at first accommodated, was composed of brick; 110 feet long, 55 ft. wide, four stories high, the lower one being partly under gound, besides a very commodious lodging room, well finished and ventilated within the roof—The cost of this building was about 22,470 dollars. Pupils were first received in the 5th month, 1799, ten of a sex being admitted monthly until the whole within the rounded to nearly two hundred.

sex being admitted monthly until the whole number amounted to nearly two hundred. In the year 1812, the building was enlarged at an expense of about \$3,500, so that the whole length is now 140 feet.—In 1802 a large building of stone was erected about 30 perches from the school, originally designed for an infirmary, to receive patients from the school, in case of infectious diseases making their appearance. It has however not been requisite to apply it to that use. The building has been found a convenient appendage; serving to accommodate teachers with families, as well as

for other necessary purposes.

A farm house, the ancient mansion, repaired since for the accommodation of the farmer and his family; and for a house of entertainment—In this latter capacity it may serve as a specimen of what a tavern ought to be; a place where the traveller and his horse may be decently refreshed—where the wants of nature may be amply supplied at a reasonable expense, and no straggling tippler interfere with their sober enjoyments—no bare headed ostler solicit the price of a dram—and no vinous effluvia offend the nose of temperance. Soon after the opening of the school, a mill was erected on the premises; out of funds contributed by a company who were allowed to hold their stocks, and enjoy the profits until it should be found convenient to purchase them out of the funds of the institution. There were twelve shares of \$500 each, taken by as many individual friends. Ten of them have been since redeemed or transferred to the stocks of the institution. Attached to the mill is a forcing pump, by means of which a stream of water is propelled subterraneously, through iron pipes, into a large cistern for the supply of the school. The length of the pipe is about a quarter of a mile, and the clevation nearly

ninety feet.
One circumstance, though apparently trival, may be mentioned. The doors are generally furnished with locks, requiring their separate keys, yet one master key will

lock and unlock them all-and even lock them so that their peculiar keys will not turn them.

Means have been adopted for warming the school rooms with heated air conveyed into them by pipes. The annual consumption of fire wood has been estimated at about 200 cords,

The seminary is under the superintendance of a committee, appointed once in three or four years, by the yearly meeting. This committee meet regularly four times a year to examine the situation and attend to the concerns of the institution; and they make annually to the yearly meeting a report of its situation, state of the funds, number of pupils, and such other circumstances as are likely to interest the members generally.

The immediate charge is entrusted to a superintendent and eight teachers—three men and five women. The superintendent has the general care of the institution, attends to the supplies, and disbursements, and jointly with a treasurer residing in Philadelphia, admits pupils and eollects the debts of the seminary, but has no direct oversight of the literary departments. The boys are instructed in the common the supplies and supplies are supplied as a supplied to the common the supplied as a supplied as a

The boys are instructed in the common rudiments of learning, english grammar, geography and a general course of mathematics and natural philosophy. The classics have not been introduced, and this omission may perhaps justly be considered as the greatest defect with which the system is chargeable. May we not hope that an institution under such patronage will ere long supply this omission and furnish to its supporters an opportunity of obtaining for children the keys that unlock the treasures of ancient wisdom.

The girls are taught the different branches of a plain english education. Those frivolons female accomplishments which form so prominent a feature, and absorb so large a part of the time, in the education of the fashionable and the gay, being excluded from this institution, the attention is left free for attainments which conduce to the formation of a solid character and the promotion of practical utility.

A considerable library has been formed for the use of the seminary, and appropriations are made for its gradual enlargement. Philosophical apparatus has been provided sufficient to enable the teachers to exhibit the needful experiments for illustrating the general doctrines of chemistry and natural philosophy. Lectures on these subjects are regularly given at stated times during the winter season.

The yearly charge for boarding and tuition has varied, with the fluctuations of the market, from sixty-four to one hundred dollars. The present price is eighty dollars. There are probably few if any literary establishments which offer equal advantages, on such reasonable terms. The expense of the original establishment having been defrayed by gratuitons contributions, and no accumulation of property from the cost of tuition is intended, it is manifest no private seminary can compete with it on equal terms.

Though this school, as already observed, owes its establishment to intentions rather pious than literary, yet a review of the state of education, in our country in general, at the aera of its commencement, compared with the present, seems to evince, that the seminary at Westtown has largely contributed to the diffusion of science and the improvement of the smaller schools, especially among Friends. Of the numerous private seminaries, conducted by the members of that society, with which our country

abounds, the most respectable may be nearly all traced directly or circuitansly by that institution. There the leadners of their instructors were formed. The impetus given by that seminary to the pursuits of science, like the action of the heart, has diffused its streams through countless channels, to families and neighborhoods far removed from the fountain head. from the fountain head.

Chester County.

LETTER XXVI.

As Phœbus to the world, is science to the soul.

CONTENTS.

Academies and Boarding Schools.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

Allusion has already been made to the general character of our literary institu-tions. I now come to speak of them in de-

tions. I now come to speak of them in detail, and begin with the first academy of any note established in the county.

This was situated in Nottingham township, and long conducted with great reputation by the Rev. Samuel Finley, D. D., afterwards president of the college in Princeton, N. Jersey; a gentleman of fine parts, extensive attainments, and moreover according to the elogist of Rush, one of the wisest and best of men. Little can now be told of this once celebrated seminary, as more than sixty years have elapsed since it more than sixty years have elapsed since it was broken up by the removal of the pre-ceptor to Princeton, but it is well known to have flourished for many years, and to have enjoyed the confidence and patronage of the public to an extent then unprecedented in our young country. Here the immortal Rush spent five years of his boyhood in acquiring a knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and in preparing himself, under the eare of his enlightened tutor, for the distinguished part he was afterwards to act

upon the stage of existence.

The Westchester academy was built in the year 1812 and 13, by individual subscription which was remarkably liberal and did great honor to the contributors. sum of \$8000 was subscribed in the winter of 1811, and three persons, viz. Jos. M'Ciellan, William Bennett and William Darlington were appointed commissioners to superintend the erection of the academy. The corner stone was laid in May, 1812, and by September in the following year, the house was ready for use. It is a handsome two story stone building, sixty feet long and thirty-five wide, with a pediment front pebble dashed external and completely finished within and without, with the best materials and workmanship. The house is well planned and every way adapted to the purpose of education; the ceilings are high, the apartments large and airy, and in the centre and front of the second story, there is a convenient library room, lighted by an elegant venetian window. The building elegant venetian window. The building stands sixty feet back from the street, leaving space for a handsome front yard, which is enclosed by paling and planted with a variety of shrubs and trees. The whole expense of the establishment including the control of the c ing \$600 paid for the lot, containing exactly an acre, was \$7,800. The patrons of this insti-tution are incorporated by the title of 'The trustees and contributors to the Westchester Academy.' They have received a donation of \$500 from Thomas Wister, the proceeds of which were to be appropriated to schooling poor children; also \$1000 from the state in 1817.

The first principal of this academy was the Rev. Dr. Gemmil, who in person took

charge of the classical department, while the mathematical and english school was committed to the care of Mr. Gause. Owing to some cause entirely independent of the personal merits of the preceptor-for he was a man of elegant manners, fine talents, & a first rate English & Belles lettres scholar—the classical school continued small; but the English immediately began to flourish, and soon rose under the direction of its enterprising tutor to the number of an hundred pupils. In the latter part of the year 1811 Dr. Genimii died, and the Greek and Latin school fell into the hands of Messrs. Glass and Woodman, but it still languished, the number of scholars, seldom amounting to ten. Meanwhile Mr. Gause was successfully employed in his sphere, and received the encourage-ment to which his ments entitled him. In consequence, however, of some new regulations, in the autumn of 1818, he left his station, which was immediately filled by the Rev. Mr. Todd, who undertook himself the fuition of the languages, together with the mathematics, and all the common branches of an English education. He was an able man, but by this scheme, his attention was necessarily too much divided to allow him to bestow the proper portion of care and instruction upon each separate branch, and he in consequence met with less success than the patrons of the institution were disposed to expect. He left it in the spring of 1822, and Mr. Gause, at that time engaged in teaching his own Boarding School in Bradford, was immediately solicited to take again this institution into his hands. He complied and tution into his hands. He complied, and having removed to Westchester, entered upon his duties in the academy about the first of April 1822. . Since this time the school has invariably

prospered, the number of scholars seldom falling below sixty, and often rising to nearly an hundred; three fourths of whom are from the borough and country adjacent, & the rest from distant places. The classiare from the borough and country adjacent, & the rest from distant places. The classical department is also in a flourishing way, and now enjoys a larger share of public patronage, than at any former period. Under the direction of the present principal this institution, I am persuaded, will continue a thriving nursery of literature and

science.

The Chester County Academy, situated in Eastwhiteland township, in the Great Valley, on the North side of the Philadel-Valley, on the North side of the Philadelphia and Laneaster turnpike road, was erected in the year 1812, pursuant to an act of assembly, approved on the 30th March, in the preceding year. The commissioners named by the act to receive proposals, and to fix upon a site for a building, were Ebenezer Wherry, Samuel Glassco, James Ralston, and Randall Evans; and the direction and government of the institution rection and government of the institution were committed to eight trustees, viz.—Rev. N. Grier, Rev. William Latta, James Steel, John W. Cunningham, John Boyd, Park Shee, Jesse John and James Alexander. Two thousand dollars were appropriated at the same time by the legislature for the benefit of the Academy,

The whole cost of the house which is two stories high in front, and three back, measuring 48 feet by 37, was about \$5000. The lot upon which it stands containing something more than an aere was presented to the board by the late General Wm. Harris.

School was first opened in the academy in 1813, under the charge of Mr. Turney, then lately a graduate of Yale college, and a gentleman of acknowledged talents, delicate taste, and profound erudition. In the

tuition of the dead languages he was particularly successful, and it is said to his honor that he sent to his Alma Mater several of the most accurate classical scholars, ever admitted there. While he continued at the academy its reputation stood very high, and attracted to the place a number of students from the different quarters of the state. Since he withdrew the institution has been generally in a languishing condition, though it has occasionally exhibited some symptoms of reviving energy and spirit.* There is at present a respectable school of English and classical scholars, taught in the academy, by Mr. Mason, who I understand is every way competent to the full discharge of his duties, and affords universal satisfaction to his friends and employers. Newgarden Boarding School,

Newgarden Boarding School, Enoch Lewis, teacher, was opened in 1808. It is situated on the Lancaster and Newport turnpike road, in a pleasant and healthy part of the county. This institution was originally designed, principally for the instruction of pupils in mathematical science, and to this object the labors of the preceptor have been steadily directed, though not to the entire exclusion of the common branches of English education. The reputation which Mr. Lewis had acquired as a mathematician, caused his school to fill immediately, and so long as he continued to teach throughout the year, he never ceased to have as many pupils as he could work the second of the s well receive. Applications indeed were made for admission from all parts of the union. Within these few years past he has been obliged by the state of his health to decline teaching during the warmer half of the year, on which account his school has been subject to greater variations than formerly, sometimes not filling up until late in autumn or the beginning of winter. Having been teaching in this establishment with an average number of twenty scholars for the space of sixteen years, with some intermissions, he has communicated instruction to several hundred pupils, an unusual proportion of whom have since be-come teachers, some of them of distinction. For the purpose of exhibiting experiments on Natural Philosophy, upon which subject he usually delivers a series of lectures at the close of the winter, Mr. Lewis early furnished himself with considerable apparatus, by means of which the principles of the science may be clearly illustrated and

permanently impressed.

Eastbradford Boarding School, Strode, preceptor, was first established in January 1817, under the direction of Mr. Edward Sparks, and continued in his care for little more than two years, during which time he fulfilled the duties incumbent upon him, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his employers. His course of instruc-tion was confined to the classics, history, and composition, which he was eminently qualified to teach, but I regret to say, that he did not meet with that encouragement which was due to his merits.

The number of pupils committed to the care of Mr. Sparks, was about fourteen.—
In the winter of 1818-19, a few mathematical students were first taught by J. C.
Strode in the same apartment with those of Mr. Sparks. In the following spring, at which time Mr. Sparks left the establishment, the care of the school devolved upon Mr. Strode, and continued under his direction until October 1823, when a due regard for his health obliged him to discontinued.

By Mr. Strode were taught the classics, and all the branches of English education, comprising the elementary and mixed mathematics. The number of students during the time of his teaching, excepting the first year, varied from fifteen to twentyfour, and the whole amounted to about 70. From the number of applications which were made after the school was discontinued, there is reason to believe that it would have been larger during the past winter have been larger during the past winter than it was at any time previous. The merit of Mr. Strode, who is a young gentleman of good talents, great industry, and extensive attainments, were beginning to be properly appreciated, and had he not been obliged to relinquish the business of teaching, there is no doubt but that he would have continued to receive an increasing share of the patrages of a genercreasing share of the patronage of a generous public. The house is an elegant stone building and delightfully situated in a fine fertile valley, within a little distance of the Brandywine.

Downingtown Boarding School, Joshua Hoopes, teacher, also commenced in 1817, and accommodations were provided for twenty scholars. The course of instruction in this seminary, comprises, besides the branches usually taught in our English schools, mathematics and Natural Philosophy, both of which Mr. Hoopes has been particularly solicitous to give his students every opportunity for aquiring, that his own attention and zeal for the cultivation; of those sciences was able to furnish.—The French and Latin languages have also been tanght here occasionally. A considerable quantity of philosophical & chemical appa-

ratus is attached to the school. Although Mr. Hoopes' school has been at times quite full, his average number of pupils the year around does not exceed fifteen. Indeed I am inclined to think that the qualifications of this gentleman as a teacher, his profound aquaintance with mathematical science, and his scrupulous discharge of his magisterial duties, have been but too much overlooked, and that he has not hitherto received that encouragement to which his unobtrusive merits would seem to entitle him. Mr. Hoopes' establishment is handsomely situated in the village of Downingtown, which stands in one of the most fertile and delightful vallies—I was going to say in the world, and I don't know but that I may be allowed the expression.

^{*}Mr. Turney is lately deceased. Notwithstanding his extraordinary learning, his gentle and amible disposition, and his unaffected piety, he was unfortunate and un-happy. The peculiarly delicate texture of his mind, and the extreme sesibility of his nature, caused him to be seriously affected by circumstances which upon most others would have failed to make any visible impression; and though always an affectionate friend and an agreeable companion, it was easy to discern that there was a damp upon his spirits, which neither his reason nor his resolution were sufficient to remove, and a canker at his heart perpetually correding "the root of his felicity." A cloud seemed to rest upon his course, and he went down universally beloved and lamented to an untimely grave.

Ah! who can tell how many a soul sublime, Has felt the influence of malignant star, And waged with fortune and eternal war.
THE MINSTREL,

Chester County.

LETTER XXVII. CONTENTS.

Kimber's Boarding School—Yellow Springs -Phœnixville.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

French Creek Boarding School for girls was instituted in 1817, on the broad basis of a public school, so far as this—it is confined

a public school, so far as this—it is confined to no particular class of religious professors. The principles upon which it is conducted, are different from those of most seminaries in several particulars—as for instance, there is no code of penal laws or rules in force at French Creek. Politeness and good manners are referred to, as sufficient to regulate the children's deportment, or to use the language of the superintenor to use the language of the superinten-dent, "the plan of government is an attempt to practice upon principle—upon this great christian precept, 'whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Whether the system can be successfully applied to schools generally, may be questionable; but it certainly produces the happiest effects in the boarding school, where the teachers are sisters, the superintendents their parents, and the scholars treated as children of their own family.

The number of scholars is about twentyfive, nearly one half of whom are from Philadelphia, a considerable part from this Philadelphia, a considerable part from this and the adjacent counties, and the residue from the southern states and the West Indies. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Botany, Painting and Necdle Work are the principal branches taught; and the regular succession of scholars that attend from year to year is the scholars that attend from year to year is the best evidence of the estimation in which the school is held.

I have occasionally visited the school, but my stay there has been always too short to enable me to give so particular an account of the internal regulations as would be interesting to the reader. Without penal laws everything appears to be done by rule. At the ringing of the bell, the scholars all assemble in the hall, and go to the refectory, walking two and two, and in pairs according to their sizes. When seated at table, a momentary silence is observed, after which they take their meals, as other large companies, though with less noise. At the close of the day the scholars and family meet together, to hear a portion of Seriptures read, and afterwards all retire to their rooms, two and two walking out together

as they go their meals.

as they go their meals.

This institution is situated about two miles N. E. of the Yellow Springs, and twenty-eight miles N. W. from Philadelphia, in that fertile and pieturesque country. bounded 6. the north west by the chain of hills that separates French Creek from the river Schuylkill, and south by the north Valley hills—a district that has long been proverbially healthy. The house is elegant and sufficiently large for the comfortable accommodation of forty scholars. The grounds adjacent are tastefully laid out, the improvements around handsomely disposed, and in ments around handsomely disposed, and in point of external appearance this establishment may vie with any in the county; while the order and neatness that are exhibited within, and the air of cheerfulness and content that reigns among the pupils, warrant me in saying, that the excellence of domestic economy and dicipline cannot be surpassed. Indeed I have never seen a company of girls apparently so perfectly

satisfied and happy, so orderly in conduct, and so correct in deportment, as that under the care of Mr. Kimber, who it appears to me, has the peculiar happy faculty of governing without any actual or visible exer-tion of authority, and is accustomed to pro-cure submission, rather by the influence of tion of authority, and is accustomed to pro-cure submission, rather by the influence of respect & affection, than by the baser motives of fear. This rare and important talent in the superintendent, is of itself a recommendation to the school of the highest character. A house of entertain-ment for visitors is adjacent, a post office is at the place, and a regular line of stages keep up a constant communication with Philadelphia, The meeting house, the school, the tavern, the mills and tenements altogether compose a very neat little village, which has recently obtained the name of Kimberton. Kimberton.

The Yellow Springs, at present in so high repute as a watering place, deserve particu-

lar notice.

The mineral properties of the waters are said to have been discovered by the first illustrious proprietor of Pennsylvania, in one of his excursions from Philadelphia, for the purpose of exploring the surrounding country. He is reported to have mentioned in his letter to Gen. Pike, inviting him to settle in this country, and they were embraced in the grant made shortly after to that gentlemen.

that gentleman.*
A house of entertainment was first opened A house of entertainment was first opened at the Springs in 1750. It was a little log hut, one story high, but poorly provided with aecommodations, and such as in these days would scarcely be considered as sufficiently respectable for a tolerably decent dram shop. A silversmith in Philadelphia, generally called honest John Baily, became proprietor of the place, and made very considerable improvements.—He built a commodious house, now Mrs. Holman's, considered superior in those times, and used his most, stremous endcavors to render visits to his Chalybeate, desirable to the fashionable and agreeable to the invalid. Dr. Kennedy purchased the establishment Dr. Kennedy purchased the establishment of Mr. Baily, and gave it to his son Thomas Ruston Kennedy, who administered very creditably the duties of host for some years, and in 1806 sold it to Mr. Bones. Under this enterprising gentleman the place be-came more celebrated as a summer resort than ever before. The two houses during the watering season were often filled with guests, and he not unfrequently dined as many as 120 a.day. The healthiness of the situation, the excellence of the waters, the superior quality of the accommodations, and I may add the politeness and attention of the landlord, combined to allure many to this delightful spot, and to induce numbers to prolong their visits into a residence of weeks, during the prevalence of the solstitial heats. guests, and he not unfrequently dined as many as 120 a.day. The healthiness of the

The old frame house which stands on the side of the hill above Mr. Bones', now somewhat out of repair, was then used for the separate accommodation of the boarders. This was built by the direction of General Washington, during the war of the revowashington, during the war of the revolution, and used as a hospital for his sick and wounded officers, who took such rude liberties with the floors and wood works of the inner part of the house, as have left many marks behind them. The impressions of their bayonot and sword points are still

visible.

In 1814 the establishment fell into other hands, by which is was not upheld in its former flourishing condition, nor its well merited reputation adequately sustained. It continued to decline until the year 1820, when Mr. Bones having bought back a part of the property, again opened a house at the Springs, and set actively to work to re-vive the dying credit of the place. For this purpose the best regulations were adopted, and every thing like gaming riot, and disorder, were wholly prevented. A large addition to the old building was soon erected, with extensive stabling and two elegant and commodious bath houses. Mrs. Holman, the proprietor of the other inn, emulating so noble an example has also made very splendid improvements.

As you approach the Springs from the south, you are presented with a fine and unobstructed view of the establishments, whose exterior attractions impress you favourably, and incline you to expect good cheer and elegant entertainment. Nor are your expectations disappointed. There are your expectations disappointed. There are well provided tables, elegant saloons, commodious chambers, spacious piazzas, refreshing baths, and in fact all that you may wish to see or have a right to look for at a watering place. The dining hall of Mr. Bones is one of the finest I have ever known, measuring about 60 feet by twenty, and the plan of his new building is, perhaps, the most judicious that could have been adopted. He can now lodge nearly one hundred guests without inconvenience. one hundred guests without inconvenience. The hill upon the side of which the houses are situated, is steep and high, but the ascent has been rendered easy by means of a zig zag path, for which we are indebted to a gentleman who resided here during the last scarces. gentleman who resided here during the last season, and employed himselt in forming it for the amusement of his leisure hours. Ascending you find near the top, two pleasant arbaurs where you may redine at ease and enjoy the grateful coolness of the atmosphere, while you stretch your eyes over a country of Arcadian beauty, varied by woods of the finest foliage, and fields of the loveliest verdure, spotted with substantial farm houses, and covered with grazing herds and forming altogether with grazing herds, and forming altogether a prospect delightfully picturesque and agreeable. A view of the scenery itself is worth a visit.

There is a post office at this place, and a egular post three times a week to and from Philadelphia. During the watering season, a daily communication by stage will be established, that there may not means of conveyance be wanted by such as incline to visit the Springs. To those who would wish to escape from the torrid atmosphere of the city during the months of July and August, and have leisure to spend, the Yellow Springs present every advantage that can render a sojourn desirable.— A few hours ride through a pleasant country and upon good roads, brings you to the place, and when here, you meet with polite and agreeable society collected from all quarters, and have every thing that may contribute to your enjoyment furnished at your command, by an attentive, and accommodating host.

Among the establishments which the en-Among the establishments which the enterprise of individuals has projected, and their perseverance carried into successful operation, is that of the Phænix Workstuated upon French Creek, at its confluence with the Schuylkill, & one of the first nail factories of the kind known in the U. States. The little village that has grown to cround is of uncommon beauty and all up around, is of uncommon beauty, and already contains about forty families. When the river shall have been rendered com-pletely navigable, this place I presume, from the eligibility of its location, must become of considerable importance as a landing

On the spot where Phonixville now stands, there were no other improvements than a saw mill and grist mill, until the year 1809, when the great water power which the place commands, the healthiness of the neighborhood, and its vicinity to several considerable Iron works, suggested it as a proper location for more extensive establishproper location for more extensive establishments. About this time the inventive genius of our countrymen introduced the manufacture of nails, by means of machinery, driven by water, and in experiment of the plan, a factory was put into operation at this place. The most complete success has attended the enterprise, so that an article of the first necessity is now supplied to our citizens, at a cheaper rate, and of a better quality, than foreign markets can furnish

After various changes in the proprietor-ship, the property fell into the hands of a company, consisting of a number of spirited individuals, who made very heavy investments in buildings, machinery, &c. and conducted business upon the greatest scale. In the year 1822 the estate was purchased by the present proprietors, Jonah and Geo. Thompson of Philadelphia. The improve-Thompson of Philadelphia. The improve-ments are of the most substantial descrip-tion. The dam of which the water covers eighty acres of land; was re-built in 1822, and founded upon a rock, ten feet below low water mark. The principal factory contains fifty-four nail machines, capable of manufacturing forty tons of nails per week, and the Rolling mill is upon the most improved plan, and stated to be equal to any in Pennsylvania. There are also upon the estate, a large merchant mill, with three pairs of stones, a saw mill and a store.

The Schuylkill coal is used here with great advantage in the way of facilitating the operation of manufacture, and improving the quality of the article manufactured, while at the same time is less costly than fuel. Within the village there is a schoolhouse, which is also used as a place of worship, and is frequently visited by preachers of different religious denominations. 'A proper attention to this subject observes one of the intelligent proprietors, must in every point of view, appear of the most essential and vital importance, obviating the objection so frequently urged against manufacturing establishments in consequence of the few opportunities that are offered to those employed of religious information and education.

The Valley Forge has claims to notice; but as a highly respectable gentleman of Charlestown is preparing to furnish me with some account of that section of the county in which this establishment is located, I may well pass by it at present, and suffer you to wait for its description, until his communication shall have been received.

Yours, &c.

^{*}Of this information, though coming from a respectable source, I am now, since writing the above, disposed to doubt the correctness. I find upon one of my papers the following note which I presume refers to the Mineral Springs at this place as I know of none such in the Great Valley. Note. 1722 The Mineral Water in the Great Valley is discovered this year and great expectations are former from its virtues. expectations are formed from its virtues.

Chester County.

LETTER XXVIII.

From giant oaks that wave their branches dark, To the dwarf moss that clings upon the

bark, What beaux and beauties crowd the gaudy

And woo and win their vegetable loves. BATONIC GARDEN.

CONTENTS.

PLANTS OF CHESTER COUNTY.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

In noticing the vegetable productions of Chester county, it would be incompatible with the limits and design of these sketches, to enumerate all which are to be met with, in that district of country; but it may be interesting to have a list of those which are known, or supposed, to possess useful properties, either in medicine, rural economy, or the arts. The following eatalouge, furnished by a distinguished scientific gentleman, and botanist, comprises such of our indigenous plants as are best known, or most remarkable in that point of view.

CLASS 1. MONANDRIA.

Is not known to afford any plant of value, in this region.

CLASS 2. DIANDRIA.

COMMON NAMES. PROPERTIES SCIENTIFIC NAMES. OR USES. Veronica becca-Medicinal. Brooklime, bunga. Monarda fistu-

Horsemint, mo ditto, Collinsonia can-Knotroot, adensis.

CLASS 3. TRIANDRIA.

vul-Agrostis Food for eattle garis Agrostis alba, Red top, ditto, Agrostis alba, Poa compressa, Poa viridis, Green grass, Green grass, do. Poa viridis, Green grass, Festuca elatior, Fescue grass. do. do.

CLASS 4. TETRANDRIA.

Galium aparine, Common clea-Medicinal. Medicine Cornus florida, Dogwood. cconorural Medicinal. Cornus sericca. Red Rod.

CLASS 5. PENTANDRIA.

Cynoglossum amplexicaule Wild Comfrey Medicinal

amplexionary per-Triosteum per-Horse gentian Datura stram-Jamestown monium, weed ditto Sabbatia anguditto

Centaury Little grape laris Dom. economy ditto Vitisæstivalis, Fox grape Vitis labrusca, Lebelia inflata, Medicinal Eyebright

Lobelia syphilitica Medicinal Impatiens noliditto Snap weed tangere Asclepias tube-Pleurisy root rosa

quar- Domestic econo-Lamb's Chenopodium my Med. viride ters Slippery elm Ulmus aspera economy Ameri-Illmus Medicine White elm Heuchera Amedo Alum root ricana

Gentiana sapon-Soapgentian do Panax quinque-Ginseng Wild carrot folium do Daueus carota

tanning, Common su- Arts, Rhus glabrum mach Swampelder Rhus vernix Poison vine Rhus radicans

Rhus copallin-Mountain mach

Sambueus cana-Med. & dom. Elder bush densis economy

Aralia nudicau-Medicine Sarsaparilla lis CLASS 6. HEXANDRIA.

Allium vineale Common garlie Medicine Prinos verticil-Medicine Black Alder latus

Rumex acctosella Sheep sorrel Rumex crispus Sour dock Veratrum viride Hellebore Veratrum lute Blazing star do Dom, economy Medicine, &c.

Alisma plantagoWater Plantian

CLASS 7. HEPTANDRÍA-nothing valuable. CLASS 8. OCTANDRIA.

Oxycoccos ma-Dom. eeocomy Cranberry ero carpus Acer Saceharin-Sugar Maple Red flower nn flowering Acer rubrum Arts & dom. maple Ash leafed maeconomy Acer negundo dom. ceonomy ple

CLASS 9. ENNEANDRIA. Medicine, Laurus Sassafras Sassafras

mestie eeon. Medicine Laurus benzoin Spice wood

CLASS 10. DECANDRIA.

Vaccinium eo-Whortle berry Dom. economy rymbosum Whortl Kalmia latifolia Laurel Medicine, &c.

Kalmia lattiona Gaultherie pro-Tea berry Dom. economy Pyrola umbella-Pipsissewa ta Medieine

Pyrola maculata Spotted winter do. Cassia marilan- green Gica Wild Senna do. dica dom Med. Phytolacea deeconomy Poke bush candra

CLASS 11. ICOSANDRIA.

Cerasus virginand Medicine the arts Wild cherry Prunus Ameri-Dom, economy Red plum cana. Cratagus Crus

Cockspur thorn Rural economy* galli Pyrus coronaria Crab apple Dom. economy Pyrus corona-Aronia botrya-Wild service de. Medicine pium Gillenia trifolia-Indian Physic do.

Rubus villosus Blackberry Rubus occident-S: dom. Med. economy Raspberry alis Rubus procumdo.

ta.

Dewberry bens Fragaria virgin-Dom. economy Strawberry iana

CASE 12. POLYANDRIA.

Ameri-Linden or bass Arts rural economy wood cana Portulaca olera-

Dom. economy Purslane cea Medicine Sanguinaria canadensis Red root

Podophyllum peltatum do. May apple cana-Wild ginger do. Asarum dense do. Cimicifuga ra-Black snake

root tulip poplar cemosa and the Med. Liriodendron arts tulipifera

Ranunculus Medicine Butter cup bulbosus

CLASS 13. DIDYNAMIA. Prunella Medicine Heal all garis Scutellaria lado. Scull cap teriflora Scutellaria inte-grifolia Hedeoma pulcdo. do. Pennyroyal gioides do. Cunila mariana Dittany Orobanche vir-Cancer root

giniana

i	CLASS 14. TETRADYN	_				
	sylvancia Sisymbrium am-Scurvy grass	do.				
1	CLASS 15. MONADEI	грита.				
۰	Geranium maeu- latum Crow foot l Oxalis stricta Wood sorrel	Medicinc do.				
1	Malya rotuudi- folia Mallows	do.				
)	CLASS 16. DIADELPHIA. Polygala Senega Seneca snake					
ľ	Trifolium re-	Medicine Rural ecouomy				
ı	Trifolium pra- tensis Red clover	do. do.				
i	Robinia pscud- acacia Locust tree CLASS 17. SYNGENI	Rural economty				
	Prenanthes alba Rattle snake	Medicine and rural economy				
ı	iatris spicata Blue blazing star	Medicine				
Į	Eupatorium Thorough connatum stem	do.				
	Cacalia atripli-Indian plan- cifolia tain	do.				
	Gnaphalium po-Life everlast- lycephalum ing	do.				
	Solidago cana- densis Golden rod	do.				
	Achillea mille- folium Yarrow	do.				
	Helenium au- tumnale Sncezcswort	do.				
	CLASS 18. GYNAN Corallorhiza	DRIA.				
	hiemalis Adam & Eve Aristolochia ser-Virginia snak pentaria root	Medicine				
	CLASS 19. MONOI Typha latifolia Cattail	Arts and dom.				
	Comptonia as- plenifolia Sweet Fern Morus rubra Mulberry	Medicine Dom. and rural economy				
	Quercus Alba White oak	Med. & rural economy				
	Q. tinctoria Black oak	Arts med. and rural economy				
	Q. palustris Swamp oak	rural and rural				
	Q. prinus Chestnut oak	Arts and rural				
	Q. Montana? Spanish oak Corylus Ameri-	Arts and rural economy				
	cana Hazlenut Fagus sylvatica Beach	Dom economy Arts and dom				
	Castanea Ameri- cana Chestuut	economy Med. rural and dom. econ.				
	Castanca pu- mila Chinquepin Betula lenta Sweet birch	Dom. economy do. Arts and rural				
	Platanus occi- dentalis Button wood Juglans nigra Black Walnut	economy Arts, dom. and				
	Juglans einerea White walnut	rural econ. Med, and rural				
	Carya squamosa	k-Dom. cconomy				
	Carya tomen- tosa White heart hickory	Arts and dom.				
	Arnm triphyl- lum Indian turnip	Medicine				
	Pinus canaden- sis Hemloek spru Pinus strobus White pine Pinus rigida Yellow pine	ceRural economy Arts, &c.				
	CLASS 20. Dio	ECIA.				
	icana White ash	Arts and rural				
	Nyssa villosa Sour gum Humulus lupu-Hop lus	Arts, &c. Mcd. and dom. economy				

Populus grandidentata Large asper Diosypros vir-Persimmou giniana Juniperus vir-Red cedar giniana Med. and rural econ. Med. arts & rural econ. Arts and rural economy

A large number of foreign plants have been introduced into the country—where they have become naturalized— and many

Chester County.

LETTER XXIX...

"Gather up the fragments that nothing may be lost."

MISCELLANEOUS.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

Having now giving you a relation of the principal events that have occurred in our county, and furnished you with a short sketch of the most prominent of our public and private institutions, I purpose now to discontinue my series for a period, and afterwards to resume it with biographical notices of some of the most distinguished characters that have been born or have flourished within the limits of our survey. It is now the season of general relaxation—the merchant forsakes his desk, the lawyer his office, the teacher dismisses his "brain distracting crew," cach seeking an escape from the cares of business, and desirous of finding some amusement with which he may contrive to pass agreeably,

—Momenta leonis,
Cum semel accepit solem furibundus acutum.*

Cum semel accepit solem furibundus acutum.*
Alike unfriendly to study and to health—and I hope you will not refuse me the reasonable indulgence which others claim.—You will hear from me again, probably, in the latter part of August, or the beginning

of September.

By way of variety. I have concluded to fill my sheet with extracts from my note book, which contains things which were lately, new to me, and possibly are still so to you. The facts I transcribe are from sources of undoubted authenticity.

The Quakers at Chester first grew uncasy with the holding of Slaves, and laid an expression of their feelings upon the subject, before the Yearly meetings at Philadelphia, so carly as the year 1725 or 30.—It was not until many years after this, that slavery was wholly abolished in the society.

There is a place near the Brandywine, on the farm of Mr. Marshall, where there are yet a number of Indian graves, that the owner of the ground has never suffered to be violated. One of them, probably, a chief's, is particularly distinguished by a head and foot stone. Indian Hannah wished much to be buried in this ground. Had her choice been regarded, one subject of Outalissa's pathetic tie complaint had not existed.

foot stone. Indian Hannah wished much to be buried in this ground. Had her choice been regarded, one subject of Outalissa's pathetic tie complaint had not existed.

The original Dunkars used to dress all alike, and without hats. They covered their heads with the hoods of their coats, which were a kind of gray surtouts, like those of the Dominican friars. Old persons now living, remember when forty or lifty of them would come thus attired on a religious visit from Ephrata near Lancaster to Germantown, walking silently in Indian file, with long beards, also, girt about the waist, and barefooted, or with sandals, then, as they have ever been since, remarkably peaceably and correct in their manners and deportment.

The wages of the members of assembly were at first one shilling and sixpence per diem. They were afterwards raised to five shillings, at which they remained more than half a century.

"The Terms for teaching in Philadelphia in early times, appear by the following extract from the Journals of the council, viz. Tenth month 26th, 1683." Enoch Kowen

undertakes to teach schools in the fown of Philadelphia, on the following terms.

To learn English four shillings by the quarter; to write, six shillings, by do, to read, write and cast accounts, eight shiftings that the greaters have been proposed in that is by the quarter; boarding a scholar, that is to say, diet, lodging, washing and schooling ten pounds for one whole year."

Proud, vol. 1, 345. Since those days school has been taught in this county, for five pounds per quarter.

Soul drivers. So was denominated a certern set of men that used to drive redemptioners through the country, and dispose of them to the farmers. They generally purchased them in lots, consisting of fifty, or more, of captains of ships to whom the remore, of captains of ships to whom the redemptioners were bound for three years service, in payment for their passage over. But some of them, as M'Culloch, who usest o drive in this county; would go themselves to Europe, collect a drove, bring them to the province, and retail them here upon the best terms they could procure, without the intervention of the whole sale dealer. The trade was pretty brisk for a while, but was at length broken up by the numbers was at length broken up by the numbers that ran away from the drivers.—The last of the ignominious set that followed it, disappeared about the year 1785. A story is told of his having been rather tricked by one of his herd. The follow by a little management contrived to be the last of the flock that remained unsold, and traveled about with his master without companions. one night they lodged at a traven, and in the morning the young fellow who was an Irishman, rose early, sold his master to the landlord, pocketed the money and marched off. 'Previously, however, 'to his going, he used the precaution more tell the purchaser, that his servant, although tolerably elever in other respects was rather saicy and a in other respects, was rather saticy and a little given to lying. That he had even been presumptuous enough at times to endeavor to pass for master, and that he might possibly represent himself as such to him. By the time mine host was undeceived, the son of Prin had gained such a start as ren-dered pursuit hopeless. These redemption-ers were generally, and always properly sold in their presence by a, tripartite agree-ment. ment.

Extract from the old Records, 10 mo. 1695. Robert Roman presented for practising geomanty, and divining by a stick. Grand jury also presented the following books. viz:—Hidson's Temple of Wisdom which teaches geomanty. Stotts Discovery of teaches geomanty. Stott, Discovery or Witchcraft, Cornelius Agrippa's teaching Negromancy. The court orders that as many of the said books as can be found be

produced at next court

The Swedes had a church upon Tinicum Island, to which they came in canoes from Newcastle, and places along the Delaware, both above and below the Island. They then went from place to place principally by water. There was a store at Darby which they often visited, and always in their canoes though the distance by water was twice that by land.

Bolting. The operation of bolting was

performed anciently altogether by hand; common mills not being furnished with the requisite machinery, separate establishments were erected in Philadelphia for the

Ancient fashious: "A! friend writes "my grandmother wore in winter, a black velvet mask with a silver mouth piece." Young men had their heads shaven and wore white eaps. In summer they went without coats, and bare-footed in striped trowsers. The old friends mostly wore wigs.

Tax. The Court at Chester, in 1684, for the purpose of defraying the expense of the court house and prison, ordered that every land holder should pay after the rate of one shilling per hundred aeres, every freeman between sixteen and sixty, one shilling, and every servant three pence.—Non-resident holders of land were required to pay one shilling and sixpence per hundred acres. Old Records. Jeremy Collets made com-plaint against Edward Protherd, for abus-

ing and scolding his servant John Soliff-Ordered that Edward Protherd, do take home his servant, and allow him all things needful, and set the matter to right before

next court.

1686, Emanuel Grubb, who died in 1767, was the first born of English parents in our county. Some of his descendants are still

living amongst us.

A correspondent says, "I remember to have read of a great marvel on the Chester road—a tree which dropped blood!—It was curiously attested. It shook and trembled when no other trees moved. I met with an account of it in an old Gazette, but I believe made no note of it. You may hear again of this phenomenon among the ancients of your county. Some natural reasons where suggested, I believe in Franklin's paper for its

appearing so."
The following oaths of allegiance, abjurations and supremacy copied from the record,

will serve to spice my paper. 2. "I, John Brestow, do sincerely promise that I will be faithful and bear true allegience to her Majesty, Queen Anne. So help

me God.
"I, John Brestow, do swear, that I do from my heart, detest and objure, as impious and heretical, that damnable doctrine and position, that princes excommunicated and deprived by the Pope, or any authority of the sea of Rome, may be deposed and murdered by their subjects, or any other whatsoever. And I do declare, that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state or potentate, hath, or ought to have any jurisdiction, superiority, pre-eminence or authority, eclesiastical or spiritual within the realms of England or the downings or relatives. land, or the dominions, or plantations

thereunto belonging. So help me God.

The Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike road, which passes through this county, being the first of the kind constructed in America, is particularly spoken of by my intelligent correspondent, Cól. Thomas, of Westwhiteland. I extract from his letter, a relation of the most interesting facts connected with its history. "In the year 1790 nected with its history. "In the year 1790 or 91, it was proposed and agreed in the house of assembly, to employ surveyors to explore the grounds between Philadelphia and Lancaster, and to take the ascents and and Lancaster, and to take the ascents and descents in different routes with a view to ascertain the most eligible tract for a turnpike road, and report to uext session. A succeeding Legislature (after the adoption of a new constitution) proceeded to incorporate a company to carry on the work. When the books were opened for subscription to the stock, the regeness of applicants was such, althoughthathirty dollars were required in advance, that the commissions of the stock of the sto were required in advance, that the commissioners could not proceed, but were obliged to close the doors and windows against the crowd that pressed upon them. The applicants then had recourse to lots to determine cants then had recourse to lots to determine who should have the liberty of subscribing first.—Much pains was taken by the board of managers (Win. Bingham deceased, their president,) to explore and mark out the best route. This, as now existing, passes about thirty-six miles through Chester and Delaware counties, and nearly seventeen along the Great Valley. This last part of the track, though not in a direct line with the rest, is very level and passes all streams without the interference of surrounding

hills.

"The turnpike road, being the first established in America, was very expensive, owing to the inexperience of the managers, and the backwardness of the people to undertake, and vie with each other in making contracts. It cost about \$164,000 for 62 miles, contracts, it cost about \$194,000 for 62 miles, including the expense of numerous bridges, and understand the payment of damages. The payment is twenty-four feet wide, eighteen inches thick in the middle and twelve at the sides, formed of hard stones beaten small. The cutting down of hills to the limits of four degrees elevation, and levelling the platform, was very costly

the limits of four degrees elevation, and levelling the platform, was very costly. "The corporation has had at its head nearly ever since its existence, Mr. Ellison Perot of Philadelphia. Among the managers, however there have been several changes, owing to death and resignation." The following are among the memoranda furnished me by the politoness of Mr. Wets.

furnished me by the politeness of Mr. Wat-

The first monthly meeting of friends at thester to be found on record was held on the 10th day of the 11th month, 1681, in the house of Robert Wade. It consisted of the friends of Chichester and Upland, or Chester. These friends had meetings for worthin at each other their between the control of the control of the friends had meetings for worthin at each other their between the control of the control ship, at each other's houses so long before as the year 1675, in which Robert Wade and divers others, came over to places on the Delaware river.

At the monthly meeting at Chester, the 7th of 11th month, 1682, it was agreed that a meeting should be held for public worship every first day of the week at the court house at Chester, and also that there should have meetings in the week as follows. house at Chester, and also that there should be three meetings in the week, as follows. The western part at Chicester, the fifth day of the week, the middle meeting at Harrold, at the house of William Woodmanson, the fourth day of the week, and the eastern meet-ing at Ridley, at the house of John Sym-cock, the fifth day of the week. It was also agreed that the monthly meeting for busi-less should be held the first second day of

nest should be held the first second day of the week, in every month, at the house of Robert Wade,

In 1703 it was agreed to hold meetings for worship at Goshen from and after that time, at the house of David Jones, on the last first days of the 10th, 1st, 4th, and 7th months.

In 1682 meetings for worship were first settled at Darby, and a meeting house seon after built. Their monthly meeting was settled in 1684, till which time, they were joined to Chester meeting.

joined to Chester meeting.

In 1696 the monthly meeting at Chester held at the house of Thomas Vernon, agreed that a meeting should be settled every first and fourth days of the week at John Bowater's, another at Thomas Marshall's, every first and fifth day, another at Bartholemew Coppeck's every first and fourth day. Those meetings were called by the names of the person's at whose houses they sat, and are now the respective large meetings of Springfield, Providence and Middletown. The Nottingham meeting was first settled in 1704, at the house of James Brown who was himself a public friend of intelligent mind. He lived to the year 1746, when he died, aged 91 years, leaving a numerous off-spring.

spring,
Tinicum was spelt in an orignal paper.
Tute a nung Tencho. Governor J. Printz,

the Swede called it Newgottenburg,

Schuylkil! I have understood to be a Dutch name, signifying hidden ereek or river. It was written Skerkill. In Holms map it is called Nattabuconek. An old woman at Chester who could remember the lord Cornbury at that place and observing him with particular atten tion, because he was the Queen's cousin and a lord, could find no difference between him & those she had been accustomed to see, but that he wore leather stockings. (Wm. Penn speaks of his leather stocking.) They were probably an ugly rarety. This I had from a Lady. Lord Cornbury was governor of Jersey in 1702.

Richard Townsend in his epistle to Friends—the same recorded by Penn, and the M. S, from which he got the fact is now laying before me—expressly says, he erected the first mill on Chester creek, and then the one here in Germantown. The materials he imported from England. The iron vane which once surmounted it is still there and which once surmounted it, is still there, and

which once surmounted it, is still there, and marked thus [Printers note, We have no means of giving the form of it; but the letters are on the top W. P. in the middle S. C. C. P. and underneath 1699.]

1739. George Whitefield preached at Chester, to about 7000 people. He was accompanied thither from Philadelphia by about 150 men on horses, At Whiteclay creek he preached to 8000 people, of whom 3000 were on horseback.

3000 were on horseback.
1765. The first line of stage vessels and waggons from Philadelphia, via. Chester Christiana and French town to Baltimore,

was formed; one week passage.

1740. Dreadful severe winter. The country people found an abundance of perished deer. Deer would come in and eat with the cattle. Squirrels and birds froze

1734. The hottest summer ever experienced in the country. The harvest men died in the fields. A multitude of birds

died in the nerge, were found dead.

1738 Gingseng is certainly discovered in our country, to wit, at a place on the Susquehanna, in this province.

Yours, &c.

* The season when the furious sign of the Lion receives the influence of the seorching sun-Viz., in July and August,

Ejune in Gnar Feb 25.

************* HISTORY OF NEW GARDEN.

THE FIRST SETTLERS OF THE TOWN-SHIP AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

JACOB LINDLEY.

Jacob and Hannah Lindley whose names have frequently appeared in the preceeding notes of New Garden aud may he a factor in many other matters connected with the history of the towaship yet to he recorded demands more than a mere passing notice. He was a son of Jonathan and Dehorah (Holliday) Lindley and was born in London Grove township on the 18th of the 9thmonth 1744. Jacob was a bright, naturally observing and active-minded youth and his parents strove to give him a liberal education. He was fond of sport though usually careful not to exceed the bounds of his knowledge of right and wrong, avoiding the latter hut his exuherient spirit sometimes The Indians overleaped these bounds. were frequent visitors at the home of his They were expert in the use of parents. the how and arrows and Jacoh became an adept in their use also. We have a story told of him that when about fifteen years of age, heing in the orchard practising with his bow and arrow an old sow suddenly presented herself to his view and as suddenly the thought came to him what a fine target, and on the impulse of the moment the swift arrow sped and deeply penetrated into the back of the animal and as quickly a sense of wrong doing smote him. With some difficulty he was enabled to withdraw the arrow. He kept the matter quiet hut watched the outcome with much concern.

Soon after this occurrence he went from home to school and his family were greatly at a loss to tell why in all his letters written home he should inquire "how the old sow was getting on." It was not until his return home and he was fully assured that all was right with the swine that his secret was divulged.

His parents were reputable members of the Society of Friends and with their family very regular attendants of New Garden meeting. Jacob became much interested in the meetings of Friends. He was fond of relating anecdotes having a moral and religious bearing, On one occasion he and a young friend or his attended one of their business meetings where an important proposition came under consideration and was generally united with, when one Friend expressed that he had some acruples ahout its adoption and in deference to these scruples the matter was left over. The two young men were together after the meeting and were discussing the action and felt that the proposition should have been adopted and were treating the scruple of the Friend as a small matter to be allowed to hold the action of the meeting. In the corner of the room unohserved hy them sat a little woman, an ahle minister who had heard their conversation. She arose and thus addressed them, "Young men, I know that in the gross weight of the miller a scruple is of little account, hut in the halance of the Sanctuary a Scruple is a Scruple." Jacob pondered over her remarks and received them for the truth and took them practically into his life work. Ever afterward he said when he was inclined to make too light of the opinions and actions of others from whom he differed in some respects something warned him to look around to see if there was not "A little Betty in a corner," to hear him.

Another incident he was wont to relate serves to further illustrate the hent of his mind in early life. Witnessing one of his neighbors burning an old hub in order to liberate the iron which hound it, he drew a lesson for himself and one applicable to It seemed to him that as the fire consumed the wood and grease in the huh others. and linerated the iron that hound it, so would the spirit of Truth consume all the impurities and dross of his nature and free him from them if he would let the fire kindle and hurn. These impressions made on Jaeoh's mind were voiced by him to the hub-hurner, which so affected him that he seemed from that time to he a religious Jacob when relating the story was wont to exclaim "Oh, oh, that there were some more old huhs to hurn."

Ahout the thirtieth year of his age he ap-His communica. peared in the ministry. tions were lively, he heing gifted with the spirit of the 'Prinee of Peace,' hore a faithful and forcible testimony against war, the spirit of war and oppression of every They were troublous times preceeding the American Revolution. He earnestly plead for peace and cautioned Friends, especially the young men, to watch against the delusive spirit of war, He hore a strong testimony against the unnecessary use of intoxicating drinks and in him the rights of the African found a warm advocate. Up to this time he seems to have remained in the nome of his childhood assisting his parents in the management of their large farm.

Hannah Lindley was a daughter of James and Rebecca Miller, of New Garden, a hrother of John Miller the early settler in the western part of the Toughkenamon Valley and was born on the 22nd of the 5th-month 1755. Her father died when she was quite young and she with her mother, Rehecca, and three sisters, Rachel Sarah and Jane, survived him. Hannah seems to have heen of an amiable disposition and as she grew up was a great help to her mother and While yet in her youth she was impressed that there was within her a divine principle which if allowed to rule her life wouldkeep her in the right way. This guiding light she found safe to follow through prosperity and adversity.

In 1775 she married William Miller (3), a son of William Miller (2) son of John Miller, the early settler above alluded to. In 1778 William Miller (3) who had ample acres in New Garden adjoining the farm of Jonathan Lindley, in Londongrove township died, leaving a widow Hannah (Miland two daughters Rebecca and ler)

Mary Miller to survive him.

War was in the land and Hannah had many trials. She had a conscientious testimony against war which she consistently here hy persistently refusing to pay the taxes levied upon her for its support. She was the subject of military and lawless plunder until she was stripped of much of her personal property including her whole stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, leaving her without the necessary means wherewith to cultivate her land and provide for her own and children's support. Once returning from a visit to her sick mother who died soon after, she saw at her mill a team loading with meal and another at her barn loading wheat in the sheaf. In view of her situation, a widow with two small children and neither father nor brother to whom she could look for protection, she felt at times under much discouragement but she had learned to trust in the right and the trne on other occasions and she kept her faith in that same power and it carried her through to hetter times. She was frequently impressed to invite others to put their trust in that same arm of strength.

Jacoh Lindley was then in his full vigor of manhood, conscientiously deploring war and its consequent evils and being himself a sufferer on account of his refusal to yield to its support in person or purse and heing a neighbor of Hannah Miller he deeply sympathized with her and frequently rendered her such aid as the circumstances of times permitted. She duly appreciated these services and the sympathy became mutual and soon ripened into a stronger bond. On the 14th of the 11th-month 1782 they were married in New Garden meeting house, he being in his 38th and she in her 27th year of age.

It was about this time that Jacob Lindley became a resident of New Garden township and assumed the management of his

wife's large landed estate.

They were both approved ministers in

the Society of which they were members, active in the administration of its discipline hut always in the spirit of Christian love and restoration. They were often lead to visit other parts of the vineyard under an apprehension of duty on their own accounts as well as by appointments made in their meetings.

The mill on his wife's property was small and not adapted to the manufacture of wheat flour. Jacob saw in the White Clay Creek as it flowed from the old mill a latent power which could be utilized to run a mill of such capacity as the neighborhood was in need of and being a man of enterprise and ability he set about the work.

He purchased from David Moore about 13 acres of land further down the road on what was then known as the New London road, together with the right of way through his other land for a head race to the lot sold. On this land Jacob in 1790 erected a large three story stone huilding and equipped it with the hest machinery known to that period for the manufacture of good flour. The race had been dug and a small hreast work across the creek on the Hannah Lindley property served to turn the water of the stream into it. The mill was put into successful operation. Its location is in London Grove township on the road above mentioned two or three hundred yards west of the New Garden township line. styled it the Southampton Mill.

Some of his friends admonished him that at sometime when the Miller and Lindley interests might become less united this complication of the water power might lead

to discord and contention,

Jacob said "No, rather than it should I yill turn the mill into a malt house, 'Man oposes hut God disposes.'"

HISTORY OF NEW GARDEN

THE FIRST SETTLERS OF THE TOWN-SHIP AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

Joseph Newlin was a son of Nathaniel and Ann (Harlan) Newlin and was born the 10th of the 2d-month 1785 near what is known as Leonard's Mill in the township of Kennett. His father died when he was about five years of age, and Joseph was taken and hrought up in the family of Samuel Harlan a relative, a Friend and worthy minister in the Society, who resided near the Old Kennett Meeting House. Under the judicious training of Samuel and Elizabeth Harlan he grew up; at a proper age he was apprenticed to George McFarlan of East Marlhorough, with whom he learned the carpenter trade. A few years after he had completed his term of apprenticeship he married Sarah, a daughter of William and Sarah Faggart. They resided in Kennett township for a short time, he working at his chosen avocation, hut being a man of much energy as well as of ability he aspired to wider fields of usefulness.

During the twenty-eight years that Thompson and Sarah Parker resided in New Garden they had added two or more small tracts of land to their first purchase of 200 acres. As already stated in a former article they had sold and disposed of 150 acres a part thereof in 1799 unto Jacob Rex. In 1804 they sold a lot of 2 acres a part of their remaining holdings in New Garden unto William Wilson, and in 1807 to the last named another and larger lot and in the same year unto Aaron Gregg, a larger lot. In 1812 they sold and conveyed unto Joseph Newlin all the remaining parts of real estate, heing a messuage and about 63 acres of land, the aggregate of three several tracts, a part of their purchase from James and Mary Jackson, of Jacoh and Hannah Lindley, and of Thomas Wickersham and wife. At that time there were on the premises a well worn but comfortable log dwelling and old log harn. The house was located upon low ground near the road. The water for family use had always been carried from a spring an hundred or more yards in the foreground and above which a large yellow poplar and an apple tree cast their cooling shadows. Joseph did not long rest satisfied with condition of things and soon had the water conveyed in a wooden trunk into a receptacle near the door, thus saving much travel and luggage of water pails. The other surroundings received their much needed improvements. In addition to this Joseph was a contractor and huilder. He employed a number of journeymen and apprentices. At that time these worked hy the day, not by the hour. Apprentices were indentured for a term of years, taken into the family of their employer, hoarded, clothed and given each year a specified number of weeks' schooling.

During the season for working the custom was for the hoss, journeymen and apprentice to set out together carrying the necessary tools on their hacks, walk to the place

required, be it one or five miles, work from early morn until dusk, get their board and lodging at the place of their employment, the latter sometimes in the barn or other outbuildings. In his junior days Joseph Newlin led his men, his word to them was, "come on boys." At that period all the larger timbers used in building were cut in the woods and hewn into shape by the To be a fast and smooth "hewcarpenters. er of wood" was a very desirable attainment, but all could not attain to that repu-In this Joseph Newlin did excel most others. It was said of him that he never allowed himself to straighten his back for rest after he had commenced on a log nntil he had gone down one side and up the other, no matter how long the timber was. Thus Joseph Newlin prospered in his business. In 1825 he had a kiln of brick made and burned in the meadow below his dwelling, near the road, and with them he had a new and more modern mansion erected upon more elevated ground than the old one occupied, and into it he, with his family, removed. As the second generation of dwellings succeeded the pioneer log cabins they were generally located on more elevated sites and further from the springs of water. Then wells were sunk, from which the supply was drawn by means of a wind-"The old lass, rope and oaken bucket. oaken bucket, the iron bound bucket, the moss covered bucket that hung in the In shallow wells the sweep pole was substituted for the windlass. arrangements gradually yielded to the supremacy of the pump. Joseph Newlin's new (welling had its well and pump near the door, and pump making was added to his other avocations.

The old log mansion was a favorite home for carpenters, as three out of the four next occupants were of that branch of mechanics, to wit: Joshua Woodward, William Woodward and Milton Johnson. A few years later the old house was taken down and such of the material as was suitable utilized in the building of a new one, on a lot across the road, since sold to Joseph P. Chambers.

Joseph and Sarah Newlin had four daughters and as many sons. In the summer of 1832 three of the sons died of dysentery and in the following year the fourth one was taken to his grave. Four stones, with names and dates, mark their resting place in New Garden Friends' Burying Ground.

The first tenant in the new house over the road was Benjamin Ringold, who had been in Joseph Newlin's employ for several years, having previously lived in a log cabin nearby. Ben was born a slave in Maryland, but had walked over the line into Pennsylvania early in life. At one time he went to his employer in great agitation to consult him, his face almost white with terror and distress. Word had been sent him that his master's aids were after him and some other escaped slaves and that they would probably make an attempt soon to capture him. It was thought best that Ben should leave his home and remain in con-

cealement for some time, and perhaps eventually find security further toward the North Star. His wife and children were to be looked after; his cow was to be sold and the family and money forwarded to "Ben" if he did not return. After the lapse of some days having satisfied himself that he was not in danger, "Ben" turned up again at his old home. He continued in the employ of Joseph Newliu until the spring of 1847, when he purchased a small property in the township, on which he lived the remaining part of his honorable and reputable life.

The four daughters of Joseph and Sarah Newlin were Mary Ann, Alhina, Edith and Mary Ann married Allen Gaw-Neither of the others married, thron. though they all lived beyond middle age. Edith and Sarah were school teachers of excellent ability and reputation. Edith, now the only survivor of them, winters in her pleasant home in Wilmington, Delaware, and summers in a cozy cottage on the sea shore, carefully looked after by her Allen Gawthrop was a man of much ability, energy and nobleness of character, though not a resident of New Garden. He was by nature endowed with a mechanical mind. Some mention had been made in the "Farmers' Cabinet" of a peculiar hydraulic engine, and Lea Pusey (now of Yorklyn) conceived the idea of applying the principle to the raising of water from springs to supply buildings on elevated grounds. He put his idea into practice and produced the hydraulic ram now in such general use on farms throughout the country. Having constructed one he put it into operation on the farm of his brother-in-law, Lewis Thompson, of Mill Creek hundred, Delaware. It served the purpose and soon became the talk and wonder of the neighborhood. Among those who were drawn to see it was Allen Gawthrop. He was pleased with it and saw it was appliable to the needs of many people in the country, and he at once turned his

attention to improving, manufacturing and putting them in. When the old log house was demolished the water was no longer needed there, and Joseph Newliu was about the first in New Garden to utilize the hydraulic ram to take the place of the wells and pumps at his house and barn.

In the winter of 1847 Joseph Newlin and wife sold and conveyed their messuage and land unto Mahlon Chambers, of the same township, who had married Elizabeth, a daughter of Thomas and Phebe (Hobson) Lamborn, and there they took up their residence Mahlon died in 1850 and the administrator of his estate soon after sold and conveyed his real estate unto Isaac Larkin, who came with his family from Delaware county and occupied it.

Isaac Larkin (1) died in 1870 and his heirs a short time after granted the messuage and premises unto Phillips Chambers, a son of Mahlon above named, as a former owner thereof. Phillips, who had married Phebe, a daughter of Isaac Larkin (1), resided upon the premises a few years and in 1873 conveyed their title therein unto Daniel Hallocall

Ante-dating this purchase about a year Daniel and Rachel (Cook) Hallowell had sold and conveyed their fine messuage and farm in New Garden nnto William H. Crawford, and being out of a home of their own were stopping for a year in the residence part of the store property at New Garden. Now being seated again they continned to hold possession until released by death. Daniel died in 1894 and Rachel survived him a little over a year, and their remains rest in New Garden cemetery. There were four children to whom the real estate descended, and in 1896 R. Henry and Rehecca (Hallowell) Themas, James C. and Susanna (Hallowell) Chambers and Hannah E. Hallowell released all their interest therein unto William R. Hallowell, who, with his "good" wife Elizabeth (Thompson) Hallowell, are now its owners and occupants.

Soon after Joseph and Sarah Newlin sold their farm in 1847 he purchased another from the heirs of Mahlon Phillips. To this place, in the Toughkenamon Valley, the family in 1843 removed. An old barn was replaced by a large, new one. The water was forced by a hydraulic ram into a cistern above the State road, from which it is drawn to the house and barn, and other improvements were made. Three years later they sold this messnage and premises unto Samuel (?) Martin, of Kennett. Joseph Newlin and family then retired to Wilmington, Delaware. He died in 1867, and Sarah survived him about three years. Both lie interred in the Wilmington and Brandywine cemetery.

From, Webselicass Dute, March 1845 ag

AT OLD ST. DAVID'S.

AN INTERESTING STORY OF WAYNE'S LAST RESTING PLACE.

A Historical Spot Not Far from Phoenixville Which Would Make a Good Afternoon's Drive.

Some time ago business in the vi-& R. R. main line in Delaware county called two gentlemen of this place to that locality and while there they made a pilgrimage to that historic old edifice, St. David's Church, and the ancient grave yard adjoining, that contains the remains of that gallant general of Revolutionary fame, General Anthony Wayne, familiarly known as "Mad Anthony."

The church is of the Episcopal de-nomination and has been renovated and fixed up in the interior, but the edifice itself is left intact and is quite a curiosity with its low roof and queer outside stairs ascending to the close little organ loft under the eaves of the

A white stone in the gable end of the bnilding bears the inscription A. D. 1717, making the old church 182 years old, almost two centuries.

One of the features of the building that first strikes the eye of the stranger is that on entering the vestibule of the church you notice the stepping stone, which is nothing less than a flat tombstone with the inscription still perfect; and inquiry elicited the fact that the edifice was erected directly among and over the tombs of the dead buried on the site years ago

But by far the most interesting feature of the grave yard adjoining the church is the simple monument erected in honor of the deceased Gen-eral spoken of before. It is a neat marble shaft about eight feet in height and contains the following inscrip-

"Major General Anthony Wayne was born at Waynesborough, (now Waynesburg) in Chester county, state of Pennsylvania A. D. 1745. After a life of honor and usefulness he died in December 1796 at a military post on the shore of Lake Erie commandant in chief of the Army of the United States. His military achievements are consecrated in the history of his country and in the hearts of his countrymen—His remains are here deposited."

On the other side is this inscription: "In honor of the distinguished military services of Major General Anthony Wayne and as an affectionate tribute of respect to his memory, this stone was erected by his companions in arms of the Pennsylvania State Society of Cincinnati, July 4th, A. D., 1809—34th Anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America, an event which constitutes the most appropriate Eulogium of an American soldier and patriot."

Nearby the monument is a large row of deceased Waynes, and the descendants of the family still continue to bury in the family lot, an interment being made there only recently, the body being the wife of Wm. Wayne, of Paoli, an ex-member of the State Legislature and a direct descendant of the

famous family.

There is a romantic story connected with the burial of Wayne at St. David's. After his death at Erie he was buried there, and the body remained there several years until one of his sons determined to bring his father's remains East. This was before the time of railroads and it was quite an undertaking, but the young man drove to Erie in a sulky and se

packed them in a small box, strapped them under the seat of his vehicle, and made the return journey and buried the precious bones in their present

resting place.

Another curious coincidence con-nected with Wayne is, that Wayne county is the most northeastern. Wayne, Delaware county, where the deceased is buried is the most southeastern. Erie, where he died, is in the most northwestern part of the State, and Waynesburg, the county seat of Green county, is in the southwestern part of the State. Thus he is remempart of the State. bered in the four different sections of Pennsylvania by this singular arrangement.

The old church and quaint grave yard at St. David's is a very interesting spot and well worth a visit at any time, and in the pleasant summer weather the shady retreat is the Mecca of many curious pleasure seekers who visit the hallowed spot, and carry away pleasant memories of their so-journ under the old cedars that shade the low shingled church and the abode of the dead.

HISTORY OF NEW GARDEN

THE FIRST SETTLERS OF THE TOWN-SHIP AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

In 1714 William Penn (3) hy his attorneys conveyed unto Joseph Sharp a tract of 200 acres of land lying on the east side of the grant to Thomas Garnet and south of Mary Rowland's land, adjoining both. In less than one year after this purchase Joseph and Mary (Pyle) Sharp conveyed this 200 acres of land unto Richard Tranter. Joseph Sharp had other land in the township to

which they removed.

Richard Tranter in 1716 hrought from Concord a certificate to Newark meeting recommending him to the care of Friends. He seemed not to have remained long under the care of Newark meeting for in the same year he and his wife Elizaheth sold their messuage and 200 acres of land unto Joseph Wiley and flitted to their other possessions in the northwestern part of the the township. Joseph Wiley had married a daughter of Thomas Lightfoot and the two families had come from Ireland at the same time.

After holding possession for six years, Joseph and Abigial Wiley transferred the title to their land unto Michael Light-He had come from Ireland in 1712 and held possessions adjoining this on the south. He held the title until 1738 at which time John Hutton became the purchaser. For fourteen years he held possession then he and his wife Sarah conveyed the same messuage and 200 acres of land unto William Jackson, who was a son of Isaac and Ann (Evans) Jackson of London

Grove township and of whom we may have occasion bereafter to make further note. William and Katharine (Miller) Jackson the title to the messuage and land was passed to their son James Jackson.

James and Hannah (Miller) Jackson in 1771 sold and conveyed the same messuage and 200 acres of land unto Thompson Parker who held possession for twenty-eight years. He was one of Jacob Lindley's friends; for many years he had the care of New Garden meeting house. Prior to 1790 it warmed (?) in winter from a fireplace in The fireplace in each end of the house. the north end was done away with and a a stove introduced when the addition was

made to the house in that year.

Under the exhaustive system of tillage then pursued lands that had been naturally productive become less so. Thompson; Parker's land was no exception to that law of nature and he became somewhat reduced in his circumstances. In 1799 he and his wife Sarah sold 150 acres of the sonthern part of their land unto Jacob Rex. In a short time after Jacob and Mary Rex disposed of 105 acres, a part thereof unto William Bailey. In 1813 William and Rachel Bailey conveyed their holding of 105 acres of land unto Benjamin Martin. He and his wife occupied the premises for twentyone years during which time a family of In 1834 children grew up around them. it was purchased by William Moore who had heen a prosperous carpenter who lived and owned a small property on the turnpike near what is now known as the Lyceum House New Garden township. The Martin family removed to Downingtown, where the youngest son Benjamin (2) recently died having attained to a good old age.

The Downingtown Archive of the 3rd of 12th month 1898 made mention of him thus: "Yesterday afternoon about two o'elock our venerable friend and neighbor Benjamin Martin, of East Caln, died very suddenly at the office of Dr. Edward Kerr, in our borough. Mr. Martin with his son William had started to visit their farm in Uwchlan township. After passing through town and starting out Wallace Avenue the old gentleman complained of feeling sick and William at once turned the horse toward home taking Armour alley as a convenient and quick way to turn around. Just as the vehicle passed the Archive office coming on to Lancaster avenue his father was prostrated by a paryletic stroke. Mr. J. Hunter Wills passing by turned the horse and the limp unconscious form was carried into Dr. Kerr's office where in a few moments he breathed his last.

Benjamin Martin (2) was born in New Garden township where be resided until he had grown into his first teens, was a schoolmate with the complier of these sketches, went with his parents when they removed Uwchlan and later to the farm in East Caln where his after life was spent. He was an active member and very regular attender of Friends meeting at Uwchlan, died in the 78th year of his age and on the 6th of the 12th month 1898 his remains were laid to rest in the Northwood cemetery.

William and Ann (Miller) Moore with their five children removed to the farm.

He continued the carpentering business along with his farming operations. In the later part of the summer of 1835 dysentary prevailed in the family and William and three of the children fell victims to the disease. The sickness in each case was severe and of short duration, the second child dying before the first had been in-The widow Ann and two oldest daughters Sarah Jane and Mary Ann Moore escaped the sickness and the girls grew up to womanhood and married. Sarah Jane married Jacob Worth and Mary Ann, Samuel Wilson sou of Samuel Wilson, of New Garden. After the marriage of Samuel Wilson (2) with Mary Ann Moore, Sarah Jace Worth released unto them all her interest in what was her father's real estate and they became the owners of the 105 acres subject to the widow's dower therein.

Samuel Wilson (2) died in 1855 and Mary Ann soon after. The messuage and about 95 acres of the land passed from their heirs soon after unto John Pratt of Delaware county. He with his wife Celina (Thomas) Pratt and family occupied the premises until his decease in 1890. The widow and heirs held the real estate until the spring of 1895 when the other heirs released unto Frank Pratt the present owner

and occupant.

In the early part of the century a road was laid out from the cross roads near the Friends meeting house in New Garden eastward on the line hetween the lands of Isaac and Thomas Richards sold to the heirs of John Beason, now held by John Brown, passing the colored people's meeting house in the southern part of Kennett township. This road, long known as the 'new road' cut off from the Benjamin Martin land a corner of one or more acres. Sometime in the thirties this lot was purchased by Levi Hood who huilt a house and resided there until his decease about 1870. He was a colored man, a preacher and presided over the congregation that met in the house in Kennett above alluded to. He was a man of sound morals, strict integrity of nurpose, with dignity and fidelity for his own and the present and future good of those ne presided over. It was said of him that he could not read or write but that his memory was so good that having heard read he could repeat almost any text in the old or new Testament and give the reference to it. His was the A. M. E. church. Nelson Wiggins has charge of the congregation following Levi Hood.

These people hold their Quarterly meetings in different places, coming to this place once in each year, ahout the time of oats harvest. The religious and well inclined portion of them come from Wilmington and other places and conduct their meetings and themselves reputably. Forty years ago these meetings were made occasions for the assembling of large numbers of unprincipaled whites and blacks of the country around and bullies from a distance and with a few speak easies in the suburhs had a good (?) time outside in which was much fighting and other lawless and disreputable conduct. Times have changed, may we not

hope for the better.

In 1759 Edward Logan purchased about

13 acres of the southern part of the John Pratt land lying on the north side of the "new road." On this land he neat ucw dwelling and barn erected and made it the place of residence for himself and family for many years. In 1866 the scarlet fever attacked the children of which in a very short time four of them died. Edward and his wife were industrious, frugal people and enjoyed their home. In 1892 he was prostrated by a paryletic stroke but owing to his strong will power more than anything else he rallied partially and continued to work about his farm for several years. - As age pressed upon him and his wife their ability failed and in the winter of 1898-9 they sold the messuage and land unto Timothy Healey who now occupies the premises and they removed to Philadelphia to a home among their child-

FAMOUS MEN

CHRISTIE SANDERSON CONTRIBUTES AN INTERESTING ARTICLE.

Men Who Have Lived Within a Radius of Ten
Miles of Phoenixville—Many Facts
and Figures.

The following article was written by Christie Sanderson, of Mont Clare, who is now a student at the West Chester State Normal school:

If you stop and think for a while when you have little on your mind, I wonder how many great men you could count who have lived within a radius of ten miles of Phoenixville?

One noted historian says that Trappe has produced more men who have won honors in the past, than any other town in the world.

Below I will give a short biography of persons who have lived within a radius of the said number of miles.

First, I think, shou'd come the founder of the Lutheran church in America.
Rev. Henry Muhlenberger—Rev.
Muhlenberger was born in Eimbeck,
Hanover, September 6, 1711. In 1738
he graduated from the University of
Gottingen, arrived at Philadelphia
Nov. 25, 1742, and become pastor of
three churches in this country, one at
Philadelphia, one at Providence and
one at New Hanover.

He first preached at Trappe on Dec. 26; and was married to Anna Maria, daughter of the famous Indian inter-

preter Col. Weiser.

He built Trappe church in 1743 and was overseer of the Lutheran churches in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. On May 27, 1784 the University of Pennsylvania conferred on Father Muhlenberger the title of Doctor of Sacred Theology. He died October 7, 1787 and was buried at Trappe beside the church he loved and cherished.

General Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg— General Muhlenberg, eldest son of Father Muhlenberg, was born at

e, October 1, 1740, was educated lile, Germany, and was ordained minister in 1768; was stationed at rginia in 1776 and it was here he devered his powerful sermon on "Duties to Country." He there raised a company of volunteers which fought in the War of the Revolution. He became Brigadier General which he remained throughout the war. In 1775 he was elected vice president of Pennsylvania and re-elected; he served in the 1st,3rd, 4th and 5th Congress; in 1797 was a member of the State Assembly; in 1801 was U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, on April 22nd, 1800, became Major General of Pennsylvania, which he held seven years and from 1803 to 1807 he served as collector of the port of Philadelphia. He died October 1, 1807, leaving two sons, Peter, a major in the War of 1812 and Francis, a representative in Congress. A few years ago General Muhlenberg's statue was placed in the National Gallery at Washington as Pennsylvania's most distinguished soldier.

Gottlieb Henry Ernest Mnhlenberg—Gottlieb Muhlenberg, third son of ather Muhlenberg, was born at Father Muhlenberg, was born at Trappe, Nov. 17th, 1753. He accompanied his two brothers to Halle, Germanine years of age. When many, when nine years of age. When he returned in 1770 he became pastor of the Lutheran church in Philadel-phia. While in this country he devoted all his time to botany and became one of the greatest American botan-ists. He died in 1815 and was buried at

Trappe. Bishop White-Bishop William White was born in Philadelphia, March He officiated at \$St. James Episcopal church, at Evansburg. The minute book, No. 2, of the Parish records that Slator Clay was confirmed by this great personage in 1787. He died in Philadelphia, July 17th, 1836, aged 86 years. He was called the father of the American church.

General Francis Swain—General Swain was sheriff of Montgomery county from 1787 to 1790; was the first president of the Montgomery county bank and was a general in the Power bank, and was a general in the Revo-

lutionary War.

Governor Shunk-Francis Shunk was born at Trappa August 7,1788. His parents were poor so he was com-pelled to support himself. In 1829 he was appointed as clerk of the canal cómmission of Pennsylvania. In 1838 he was elected secretary of state under Governor Porter, In 1844 he was elected Governor and re-elected in 1848, but resigned on account of ill health. He died July 2, 1848 and was buried in the Lutheran church yard at Trappe. A handsome, marble monu-ment has been erected to his memory. It stands in the grave yard at Trappe.

David Rittenhouse—David Ritten-

house, the great astronomer and mathematician, was born April 8, 1732. He came to America at an early age and built an observatory in Norriton township Here he discovered the transit of Venus across the snn's disk on July 3, 1769; he died July 26, 1796. A fine marble shaft called the Rittenhonse meridian stone was erected by the Montgomery County. Centennial association. The lettering on it is as follows:

On the east face-

David Rittenhouse, Eminent Astronomer and Mathematician. Born April 8, 1732, Died June 26, 1796.

North face-

He calculated and observed the transit of Venns at his home in Norriton 1769.

West face-

Erected by the Montgom-Centennial County Association.

South face-

1884. 1784

David Todd-Among the earliest settlers of these parts was David Todd, who settled at Mont Clair. His descendants are still living in Upper Providence township, one of whom occupied the position of Secretary of War under President Arthur, namely Robert Todd Lincoln.

John James Audnbon-The greatest of American naturalists lived within four miles of this town, namely, John James Audubon. For many years he lived at Mill Grove, now Wetherills' Corner, along the Perkiomen near Shannonville. He was born May 4, 1780, near New Orleans. At

the age of 10 he was sent to Paris to study drawing, and returning at the age of 18 settled at Mill Grove. It was age of 18 settled at Mill Grove. It was here that he first conceived the idea of writing "Birds of America."

There still may be seen along the Perklomen the cave in which he killed his first bird, namely, a phoebe. He was for many years a clerk at the copper mines which are still worked at Shannonville.

Judge Samuel Pennypacker-Judge Pennypacker was born and raised at Moore Hall. At an early age he studied law. He has written a fine history called "Phoenixille and history called "Phoenixville and Vicinity." He is now a Judge of the

Philadelphia courts. William Moore was born at Philadelphia in 1699, and graduated at the University of Oxford at England. He lived the life of an English gentleman surrounded by his slaves and dogs in the palace on the Schuylkill, one half a mile south of this town. His slaves were thrown in prison for writ-

ing against the Assembly.
Thomas McKean was born at New
Garden and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

General Anthony Wayne—Anthony Wayne, a patriot and a leader of the rebels, full of executive power and of

bravery, was of medium size.
It is said when Washington and his officers would hold a council, Wayne would sit in one corner of the room reading. After all had expressed their opinions, Washington would ask Wayne and his reply would be fight sir! When he captured Stoney Point he captured many Hessians who shouted no quarter but Paoli. He spared their lives. After the Revolutionary War he was employed by the government as scont against the Indians. He is a native of Easttown township, Chester County. The Penn Conjects of Cincinnation are regard a many Society, of Cincinnati, e rected a mon-ument to his memory in 1809. He died December 18, 1796 at Presque Island on the shores of Lake Erie. In the meantime his son Colonel Isaac Wayne brought the bones home in a gig where they now rest at St. David's Church, Radnor. From this he is often termed the man with two graves.

Dr. Isaac Hays—He was born at Doe

Rnn, Chester county, in 1832. From 1853 to 1855 he accompanied Dr. Crane to the Arctic Ocean. In 1862 he led an expedition and was the first man to reach a point 480 miles from the North Pole. He was a major in the Civil

War. He lives at New York.

Benjamin West—Between Swarth-more College and the station stands the old West mansion, in which Benamin West, the great painter was born in 1738. At an early age he went to Europe to study painting and soon became a favorite painter of George III. He is buried at St. Paul's, Cathe-

Thomas Buchanan Read—On the high grounds of East Bradford, in sight of the Blue hills of Uwchland, was raised Thomas Buchanan Read. At an early age he traveled in England, France and Italy. He was an artist and poet. His great masterpiece is "Sheridan's Ride." He died in New York City in 1872, and was buried at

Laurel Hill cemetery, Philadelphia.

Bayard Taylor was born in Kennett Square and when a boy was fond of climbing the trees on his father's farm, north of Kennett Square, to see more of the world. When a mere boy he was in the "Village Record" office at West Chester. He also ran the "Independent" office in Phoenixville for a number of years. When still quite young he walked to Baltimore with \$140 in his pocket and set sail for Europe. He traveled in Lapland, Africa Spain, Russia, Italy, India, Palestine and Denmark. The result of this tour was "Views Afoot," of which 1000 copies were sold the first week. His story of Kennett is a story of Chester. story of Kennett is a story of Chester county life. His principle poem is "Lars." He died in Berlin in 1878, a U. S. Minister to Germany. He is huried at Kennett Square. Greenboro, Pa., in 1844. He was educated at the Peoria High School, Peoria, Illinois. He served as a private soldier during the Civil war in He became night editor of the Peoria "Daily Transcript" in 1875. He joined the staff of the Burlington, Iowa, 'Hawkeye," and made that paper by his famous articles. He has since be-come a popular lecturer, his best writings are "The Rise and Fall of the Moustache," "Hawkeyes," a bur-lesque on the "Life of Billy Penn" and his "Inach Gardens." He now resides

at Berwyn, Chester County.

Peter F. Rothermel was born at
Limerick, Montgomery county, in
1817; first studied land surveying and then painting; first began painting portraits in 1840. He made a contiportraits in 1840. He made a continental tour in 1856—1857; during this time he painted St. Agnes now at St. Petersburg. His best known paintings are Patrick Henry before the House of Bourgeoisie, De Soto discovering the Mississippi, Christian Martyrs in the Colosseum, Columbus before Isabella and Battle of Gettysburg which is now and Battle of Gettysburg which is now in the Capitol at Washington. He died

in 1895 at Limerick Square.

Thomas Hovenden—He was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1840, first at-tended the Cork School of Design. He came to New York in 1863 and studied painting in the National Academy till 1879 when he sailed for Paris and remained there till 1880 when he came back to United States. His most famous paintings are "Dat Possum," "Pleasant News," "Pride of the Old Folks," "In Hoc Signo Vinces, "Last Moments of John Brown." and his masterpiece, which took first prize at the World's Fair, "Breaking Home Ties. Before this picture during the fair thousands stood weeping every day. He spent the last years of his life at Plymouth, Montgomery county, just outside of Norristown. He was killed in 1895 at Plymouth while trying to save a child from in front of a loco-motive. Rothermei and he dled exactly at the same minute. It thus seems strange that two persons so close in friendship and so fine with their work should depart their lives at exactly the same time.

John T. Hartranft was born in New Hanover, Montgomery county, 1830, attended the Marshall and Union Col eges, studied law till 1861 when he raised the 4th Pa. Vol., raised the 51st Pa. and accompanied General Burnside to North Carolina, fought in the

battle of Campbell's Station in Kentucky and was with Sherman in Mississippi. He was made a Brigadier General in 1864, was Governor of Pennsylvania from 1872 to 1876, commander of N. G. P in 1883, died in 1889 and is buried at Norristown. General Winfield Scott Hancock was born in Montgomery Square in 1824, was in the United States Military Academy at the age of 16. At an early age was West fighting Indians and with Scott during the Mexican War, also went against the Seminoles; was on the California coast in '61 came East and was in the battles of Williamsport, Frazier's Farm and Antietam. He was then made major-general of volunteers. At the battle of Fredricksburg, teers. At the battle of Fredricksburg, he led his men through the heaviest fire that was experienced during the Oivil war, he went in with 5006 men and came out with 2013. He was wounded at Gettysburg, made com-mander of Atlantic in 1872, ran against Garfield for president of United Seates, and had charge of General Grant's funeral. He died in 1888 and is buried at Norristown.

Last, but not least, I ought to mention "Felix" and "Acorns from Oaks," who have made themselves famous by contributing large and humorous articles to our enterprising paper, the DAILY REPUBLICAN. And now as I have tried to give you some facts which perhaps you did not know, I remain Yours, C. C. S.

From, Mind

C. H. Pennypacker At Nature's Shrine.

He Tells of His p Taken Into the Country Distruis on Last First Day and What He Saw and and What Feit While on His

Last First-day was clear, crisp and delicious. The ozone-laden breezes blew across from the Welsh Mountains and Cliff Williams' steed adjusted to a buggy, marked Francis H. Gheen, was the means of transportation. This animal should be called "Orintheus," for he seemed to sight every lane, every shop, every store and each cross road and give indication of wishing to have a caucus at favorable points. Just below the slaughter houses the first milk wagon was met, on its way to the only continuous creamery in Chester county. All days claim it, and for Adjutant Pratt and his associate can-snatchers there is no rest. We skirt the banks of Black Horse Run and to our right is some of the good land in which furrows have been turned for almost two centuries. Some of the Copes spelied it "Coope,"

town Boarding School. Out of the midlands of England came the Mellor family and when we were at meeting at St. Martin's Lane, in London, in 1889, some of the friends from Leeds inquired for them, if such an opinionated body as the Presbyterians united again, why cannot the Friends do likewise? There is the old Black Horse Inn, a house of entertainment for man and beast. The canvass covered wagon was the agency of internal commerce, and Botanist Humphrey Marshall stood by the roadside at Marshallton awaiting the packages of seeds and plants which some wagoner bore to him from the Captain of a Philadelphia packet, who had brought it from foreign lands. The sight of Deborah's Rock always recalls the fact that its name was in henor of Deborah Taylor and any Indian maiden who ever jumped therefrom would have landed in some mud. The stone bridge over the Brandywine, built in 1898, has been the objective of many a camera and pencil. The last effort shows some purple herbage and foliage which is a new color in this department of nature. As there is a poetic license, for those who can stand it.

OVER THE HILL TO THE POOR HOUSE.

Up the hiils to Marshallton, where in "ye olden time" the mail "as kept in a bag and when a letter was wanted the contents were turned out upon a table and the seeker was told to find it. A very delightful combination of faith and works, William Embree tells me that Pyle Woodward, who built that four story structure on the hillside, west of Edward Ingram's house, wrote a book which was as quaint as his architecture. Who has a copy of this wonderful book? William says his father had seen the work and described some of its features to him. This is the region of some of the Carpenter family. Uncle Jerry Carpenter speaks for the Lancaster county and Juniata Valley folks, while Colonel Francis Carpenter Hooton recalls the Pennsylvania and the Jersey stocks whom he says are not "Zimmerman" Carpenters. Down into the vale of Broad Run my wife and I go. Joshua G. Embree is a good farmer. One day the grea

to her, when he said she was "an awful nice woman."

THE OLD MINE HOUSE.

By "the Mine House" to Ruth Webb's neighborhood and at Sister Maggie's, at eleven o'clock. I have promised to overhaul my note books and documents and tell the story of the old Mine House and I must do it. Time is the important factor in the case. Some of my friends doubt the wisdom of these twice told tales about homespun facts and folks. If I can get the boys and girls of my native county to adopt a plain style in writing and speaking the English language, and avoid a stilted method in which the adjective murders the substantive, and use a little garnishment of sprightly humor, I shall feel amply repaid for my labor. Joseph Pyle and his wife Maggie were "in fine fettle," and there was never a lull in the conversation. Sister Josephine and her daughter, Genevieve, came in from church. In my travels by land and by sea, I never before met a girl who wanted to study Greek. The more 1 portrayed the difficulties the more eager she was to learn the most beautiful and most expressive language of all time. Edgar Stinson, the Principal of Martin Academy, must be the right sort of a teacher. Cooking is one of the fine arts. In

in a few months every royal kitchen lu Europe was in the control of a Gaelic

Europe was in the control of a Gaelic cook.

A DREAM OF MEAL.

Emma Bingham, daughter of Oliver Bingham, was the artist, and better roast beef (with all the proper adjuncts which make life worth the living) was never served. The asparagus was a marshmallow dream from Villowdale. The strawberries were some of the best output of "the carnation belt." No wonder the train stops twice at Kennett Square. The nonconformists of England and Scotland sought Pennsylvania as a haven of rest. Job Ruston was one of these emigrants and he was the founder of Fagg's. Manor Church. He was a captain in the French and Indian War and his lands were in sight of the point where Elkview Station now stands. His daughter, Sally, married Doctor Samuel Kennedy, whose burial place, in the Charlestown Presbyterian Graveyard, is marked by a suitable monument. At Fagg's Manor, Mary Job Ruston's first wife, has the following epitaph:

"Here lieth the body of Mary, wife of Joleans of the policy was the following epitaph:
"Here lieth the body of Mary, wife of Joleans of the policy was the following epitaph:
"Here lieth the body of Mary, wife of Joleans of the policy was the following epitaph:
"Here lieth the body of Mary, wife of Joleans of the policy was the following epitaph:
"Here lieth the body of Mary, wife of Joleans of the policy was the following epitaph: ing epitaph:
"Here lieth the body of Mary, wife of Jol

Ruston, Who died the 19th of June, 1757, aged 3

years. She bore unto him in 22 years twelv children.

The dame that lieth underneath tomb,

Had Rachel's face and Leah's fruitfu

womb, Abigail's wisdom, Lydia's open heart, With Martha's care and Mary's better

Abigail's wisdom, Lydia's open heart, With Martha's care and Mary's better part."

Maggie Pyle is a scion of the Kennedy stock, while I am a descendant of Jot Ruston. Doctor Samuel Kennedy's son Thomas Ruston Kennedy, was the owner of the Chester Springs property at the beginning of the century, whence he went to Crawford county, Pennsylvania These old Presbyterians were thoroughbreds. They did not have to study science to understand Christianity.

At four o'clock we had turned "the Unicorn" corner and were on our way to Unionville. President Grant once startled the world with the remark that "Agriculture is the groundwork of our nation." These fields look as if they needed some ground work. There are too many weeds. Afterwhile we may have a dandelion belt as well as a carrot belt, Give lofty thinking a rest and try lowly grubbing! In a half hour we greeted our dear friend, Thomas F. Seal. At 77 he is looking at the bright side of life, and enjoys the social intercourse with his friends. When the late Jesse Baily was canvassing for subscribers to Smith's History of Delaware County he found more Gilpin blood in Birmingham township Delaware county, than in any other section. It was and is sturdy stock.

THE HOME OF HIS HOST.

THE HOME OF HIS HOST.

In 1718 Hannah Gilpln married William Seal, and Doctor Seal was the grandson of this union, and I had the pleasure of seeing his tickets to University of Pennsylvania lectures, issued by Doctors Phys.ck—Wistar and others in the Winter of 1805-6. Our host had been at Unionville Friends' Meeting, in the morning, with his delegation of little folks, and of course Uncle Jacob Harvey was one of the Friends who sat the silent hour. Uncle Jacob was one of the best County Superintendents Chester THE HOME OF HIS HOST lent hour. Uncle Jacob was one of the best County Superintendents Chester County ever had. That office requires a good stock of common sense, and the old man had it. The grounds about Friend Seal's manslon interested me greatly. Here is a choice collection of trees and shrubs arranged and planted by William Saunders, of the Smithsonian Institute. I should like to give a catalogue and description of this choice arhoretum, but that pleasant task, like the story of the Mine House, and the story of George Little's encounter with predatory fishermen, is consigned to the limbo of "some day." WHAT THEY TALKED ABOUT.

There is a beautiful specimen now in bloom of the "Rhododendron Catawbaensis," and a magnolia, whose flower has the odor of the banana. We talked of old times and new; of the new theologics and the old superstitions; of the new ideas and discoveries along the pathway of material science; how newspapers and magazines have multiplied, until the extended treatise has been crowded to one side. Then the conversation turned to Sabbath tastes and observances. All the assemblage at Friends' Meeting that morning numbered twelve, and at Josephine Rakestraw's Willowdale Chapel that afternoon there were perhaps twenty. My Uncle, Elijah F. Pennypacker, was once asked if he believed in a free gospel ministry. He replied "Yes, for much of the preaching is worth nothing, and ought to be free," The Greeks had opinions as to the inspirational power of the souls which have gone before us to the other side, and it is comforting to think how the thoughts of these loved ones become our thoughts and the unseen is the eternal. This is the view entertained by Minot J. Savage and many strong thinkers of this day. A thought can neither be weighed nor touched, and yet it is a powerful factor in the world's history. Thus the

interchange of suggestion continued until tea was announced, and a sprightly girl of 15, Lydia Seal Pyle, was the cup bearer. Thomas has been unusually fortunate in securing efficient and congenial service about his premises. After supper Thomas showed me the Gilpin pamphlet, compiled and printed by Jacob and Minshall Painter, at Lima, Delaware county, Pa., more than forty years ago. Some friends from the neighborhood came in to speak the cheering word, and they had something else to talk about beside the diseases of the race.

After awhile the moon shone through the trees and the two French boys brought our steed to the door and the good-byes were said. It was too late to stop at the Edwin James Home (where the lamp light streamed across the road) and see some antique furniture, which is the delight of its owner. That invitation will have to be honored another day. interchange of suggestion continued un-

and see some antique furniture, which is the delight of its owner. That invitation will have to be honored another day.

SOME SCHOOLDAY REMINISCENCES
Olof Stromberg Bates' place looked well. It is fixed up and shows both industry and carc. When Sanford Culver was hearing Annie (Jefferis) Carver and some of the rest of us recite in the school house on Barnard street Olof was a scholar. "Bygones" was also in evidence—on the front bench. Stephen Baker's locust trees flecked the roads with shadows. The brick house in the woods recalled "slavery days," when "Bragg Hill'shook with the denunciations of Whigs and Abolitionists, whose hides could be discerned in a tanyard. Seeds' bridge was as dark as a pocket. Was it not a Bradford School Director who exclalmed, when criticised about the appointment of a certain teacher, "I seen my duty and I done it?" (Elwood Harvey Darlington is not alluded to). Over in that meadow it is alleged, that a genuine rattlesnake was killed three years ago. What was the favorite tipple of the murderer was not stated. The fusion lights along the State road were all out. The lights of the West Chester Club blinked upon High street at ten o'clock.

THE STORY OF ONE DAY.

This is the story of one day in the country. It is told to show that from the people and from their surroundings we may glean much to occupy the mind. If we are in touch with nature's work the sclence of healing by faith or the Christian harmony of prayers and pills may not concern us. Good air, good thoughts, good company and good food mixed in equal proportions constitute the "elixir of life." Those who believe that the cure of disease is the proof of religion can have all the material they want for the application of mental mustard plasters.

old county! land of our faththere
ry skies, seem bluer than elsctrees far greener, and a tenderer

gray
On the moss-covered rocks where moontide shadows play.
The faults (and those there are) that
mark thy race
A thousand virtues balance and efface.
Thou hast kept well the plain and honest

way And homely wisdom of thy early day; Held evermore thy Courts of justice pure, And, slow in step, yet made thy progress

Less showy than thy neighbors, not less

proud;
No wrong in thee with shame thy people bowed.
And while grass grows and while the water rans.
Where'er their wandering footsteps fall,

thy sons Living, thy champions true and staunch shall be,

shall be, And dying, turn their fondest thoughts to thee. CHAS. H. PENNYPACKER.

LAST OF AN OLD MILL

It Supplied Washington's Men With Meal, But Now Lightning Has Burned It

Special to The Inquirer.

COATESVILLE, Pa., Aug. 3.-At an early hour this morning lightning struck and destroyed the feed and saw mill of R. W. Schrack in West Caln township. The mill was one of the oldest in the

State and has been in the Schrack family since the days of William Penn.

During the winter of 1776, when Washington's army was encamped at Valley Forge, General Washington and several of his officers visited, the mill and returned his officers visited the mill and returned with a large quantity of meal to feed the starving patriots.

From, May West Charter &

> AN DEED.

Well Known Coo County Names Oc-

This morning Will Whitaker was copying an old de Recorder's Office, that has some historic interest.

Mr. Whitaker is the man who has been engaged in tracing the history of the Whitaker family in Chester county, pre-paratory to making formal claim to the principal and interest on a bond given by the British Government to John Whitaker, for money loaned by him to said government, about the time of the Revolutionary war.

The old deed that he is copying this morning is one given by John Spruce, Administrator of Richard Thomas, Jr., of Whiteland township, Chester county, to William Beale. It is dated January 26th, 1742. That was before the new style of recounting time from January 1st was in vogue, hence January is spoken of as the 11th month. The new year began in March. The language of the deed is "This, Twenty-sixth day of Eleventh month, called January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, seven hundred, forty and two." The deed conveys 267 acres of land in Whiteland townwhich at that time included all of what is now East and West Whiteland townships. The 267 acres conveyed was part of an original tract of 5,000 acres granted by William Penn to the ancestor of the Thomas family. This family has numerous descendants in Chester county and some of them living in the same neighborhood yet. J. Preston Thomas, Director of the Poor and candidate for re-election is one of them.

The William Beale, to whom the land was conveyed, was a great grandfather of the late Horace Beale, of Parkesburg, and a great, great grandfather of Wilthe deed. All of these families have numerous descendants in the county. descendants in the county, with bunches scattered over the United

ISAAC MARTIN'S EARLY DAYS.

A Tale of Marlborough Village Over Half a Century Ago.

Some of the Changes Which Have Taken Place Since the Neighborhood Was Surrounded by Forests.

The following article is from the pen of Isaac Martin, the veteran teacher, who died at Marlborough Village on Sunday evening, at the age of 96 years, and will be buried to-morrow. The matter was copied from Friend Martin's diary by Professor Daniel W. Howard, and was published in the Local News March 9th, 1894:

THE OLD SCHOOL MASTER.

THE OLD SCHOOL MASTER.
At that time, fifty years ago,
Eusebius Barnard taught school in
the old house on the meeting house,
lot. The school house, meeting house,
and some sheds for horses were the
only buildings on the hill. The school
fund property, William Robinson's lot,
the lots in the village, the field north of
the village, down nearly to the creek, a
part of Baily's, west of the road, more
than one-half of the graveyard, with the
lots south of it, were all covered with
heavy timber.

lots south of it, were all covered with heavy timber.

The road that now passes through the village had not then been laid out. The whole scenery around the meeting house was that of a thick forest, presenting on a cloudy day quite a gloomy appearance. It was just the place for a superstitious mind to feel a shudder of dread, as they were compelled to pass it in the dim shades of twilight, and many were the palpitating hearts that with quickened steps hurried through the gloomy place. The grave yard was of about one-half its present size. The stone walls and sheds were not. The meeting house itself was then but a modern affair, having been erected in the year 1801.

The school house stood near the lower end of the meeting house lot. It was a stone structure, 20 feet square; cellared under; a well with a pump was near the door, lofty trees of chestnut, oak and hickory shut out the noonday sun. North of the road, opposite the school house, was an almost impassable thicket of dog wood, alder, green briar and terns, interspersed with beautiful honeysuckle and flowering plants. Here, in the early springtime, were seen white blossoms of the red root, the blue violet, the purple anemone and the delicate Claytonia Virginia, or spring beauty.

So much for things outside the school house. Inside, as you entered the door, on the right hand or southeast corner of the house, on a raised platform, stood the teacher's desk and seat. Opposite the door, on the north side of the house, were a series of platforms, rising above each other, and furnished with desks and seats. There were also a seat and desk on the east and another on the west side of the room. In the centre stood the stove, surrounded by low benches for the smaller scholars.

There were also a seat and desk on the east and another on the west side of the room. In the centre stood the stove, surrounded by low benches for the smaller scholars.

On a cold morning in January we arrived at this old school house. The teacher was just turning his key in the door lock, and admitted us into the presence of a cold (not a coal) stove. As friction matches "as yet were not," flint and steel, with tinder box and brimstone, were brought into requisition, and, presently, a roaring fire was thatwing out the different fingers and blue noses of the shivering school boys.

I have already told you that Eusebius Barnard was the teacher. It would, however, be more difficult at this late day to not meal those who were present as scholars on that morning—fifty years ago, I will, however, mention them as far as present recollections may enable me: There were David and William Chalfant, Pennock Marshall, Jacob and William Mondenhall, Osborn Entriken, John Valentine, Thomas Quin, Wassington Floyd, Thomas Mercer, James Pollock, Caleb Temple, Thomas Temple, Cyrus Barnard, Emma Jenkins, and he who thus recalls these recollections of ye olden times. This list probably contains about one-half of those present on that occasion. The names of the remainder have shared the fate of many other things that claimed my attention in those distant times. Well, to remember one half at the end of a half century, may perhaps be some evidence of a memory not entirely the worst in the world.

DOWN TO WORK.

The house being warmed up the exercises of the day commenced. First was heard a class in grammar; next book, Comiy's—next the Senjor Class in reading, being either the Sequel or English reader. The class thus heard then took an exercise in writing. The Junior Class was heard a class in grammar in ext book, Comiy's—next the Senjor Class in reading, being either the Sequel or English reader. The class thus heard the rook an exercise of the day on memory not entirely the worst in the world.

DOWN TO WORK.

The house being warmed u

This much may suffice for the exercises in the school room.

When eleven o'clock on Fourth-day morning came round, as it usually did once a week, the announcement was heard, "Lay by your books and make ready for meeting." After a few moments of silence, the whole school was arranged in pairs, a larger taking charge of smaller scholars, and a line of march, hand in hand, was taken to the meeting house.

Seated within its walls let us for a few minutes take a survey of the scene and endeavor to realize the picture as presented fifty years ago.

A GROUP OF BOYS.

On the upper part, next the partition,

endeavor to realize the picture as presented fifty years ago.

A GROUP OF BOYS.

On the upper part, next the partition, sat Caleb Pennock, Benjamin Mason, Enoch Wickersham, James Pyle and Abraham Marshall. Next, below, sat Joseph Barnard, Peter Wickersham, William Wickersham, Caleb Wickersham, Richard Barnard. On the opposite side of the aisle, Thomas Martin, David Chalfant, Jacob Dingee, Morris Mendenhall and William Allen. On the lower seat next the partition sat William Windle, Thomas Wickersham, Cyrus Barnard, John Pyle, Isaac Pierce and William Embree. Opposite, on lower seat, were James Gawthrop, Goodwin Chalfant, Gideon Wickersham, John Valentine, B. Parker and Dr. Thomas Seal. On first seat facing the gallery and next partition were William Commons, Abner Chalfant, Benjamin House, James Pyle, Jr., Isaac Bailey and Charles Buffington; next, Jerry Bailey, Elisha Barnard, Amos Barnard, Caleb Wickersham, Jr., Jacob Way; next, Richard M. Barnard, Eusebius Barnard, Elisha Gatchel, Caleb Pennock, Jr., Simon Barnard, Joseph M. Barnard and William J. Cloud. On the seats back from there in various order, Enoch Wickersham, Jr., Cyrus Barnard, Samuel Martin, George Martin, Thomas Martin, Simon Martin, Milton Marshall, Pennock Marshall and others. On the opposite side of the aisle and about the stove John Monks, Samuel Sellers, Jonathan Sellers, William A. Cloud, and occasionally many others not mentioned of the Society. It is not to be understood that all of them were present on Fourth-days. On First-days, especially

in the summer season, it was not uncommon to see the chief part of those mentioned in their scats.

The calm, benignant countenance of Caleb Pennock was a fitting crown to this assembly. Benjamin Mainc might have been taken as the personification of some "seer of ancient times," rapt in contemplation "of, the world unseen." On most occasions Caleb had a few words of exhortation for the assembly, urging upon them the duties of holiness and a preparation for the life to come.

Of the 57 persons named, there are now but ten remaining, to wit: John Valentine, Dr. Thomas Scal, Caleb Wickersham, Simon Barnard, Samuel, George, Thomas and Simon Martin, Milton and Pennock Marshall, Of the departed, many of them have taken their places in the silent assembly, within the enclosure of the adjoining graveyard.

My limited acquaintance with the female part of the congregation precludes any attempt at a satisfactory list of those who sat on the other side of the house.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Having in a former communication given you an idea of what was to be seen on Marlboro' Hill fifty years ago, I will, with your permission, on the present occasion, take a little excursion around the neighborhood and see what is being done by some of those to whom we have been introduced at the Meeting House.

'We will first take a look from the bank north of the house. The prospect was much shut in by heavy timber on the east side of the road extending down nearly to the creek; also, a considerable way down on the west side.

The tarm now occupied by John Huey, logether with a part of Milton Barnard's farm, also the several lots in Marlboroville, were embraced in one tract, and held by Cyrus Barnard. Large flocks of merino sheep are seen feeding in the wide fields of this farm. Cyrus had for some years been quite extensively engaged in the sheep business. During the war of 1812-1815 much attention had been directed to the growing and manufacturing of wool. The merino sheep were introduced from Spaln, and at first sold at enormous prices. C. Barnard bought ten of them for \$1.000, and a large number at various prices. He soon had his farm overstocked, and to procure ranges for his flocks, purchased several tracts of land in different places. The speculation turned out a losing one. Peace being restored, the large importations of wool and woollen goods reduced the price of woof and sheep so much that in a short time merino sheep could be bought for two or three dollars per head. The consequence was that at the time of his decease this fine estate was so much involved as to leave but a small portion for his children. The price of land, too, had depreciated; the main part of the farm was sold to William Huey, uncle of the present proprietor, at lifty-four dollars per acre.

HISTORIC WEST CHESTER

On the Eve of Celebrating Its Centennial as a Borough.

FIRST KNOWN AS TURK'S HEAD

Its Settlement Dates Back in Colonial Times, and It Early Grew to a Place of Importance.

West Chester, Pa., Oct. 5.—Although West Chester was incorporated as a borough in 1799 and is preparing to celebrate her centennial on a splendid scale on the 11th, 12th and 13th of the present month, the town is considerably older than 100 years. Indeed, thirteen years before it was incorporated (1786), known then as the "Turk's Head," it became the capital of Chester County, the seat of justice having been removed that year from the original county seat, Old Chester, on the Delaware, and within its limits there yet stands in a remarkably good state of preservation a house built as far back as 1727, known as the old Collins mansion. Collins mansion.

One of the most interesting stories concerning West Chester relates to the contest over the removal of the county seat from Chester to the "Turk's Head," seat from Chester to the "Turk's Head," a contest which dragged fiercely along for a period covering 20 years before the question was finally settled by the General Assembly. The first disposition to remove the county capital was made in 1766, when a petition to this effect was presented to the General Assembly. It provoked the most violent hostility and the removal was not made an accomthe removal was not made an accomplished fact until 1786, when on the 28th of November of that year the first Court was held at the new county seat.

EARLY WAR WITH CHESTER.

While the subject of removal was pending before the General Assembly, the opposition was very industrious and acrimonious. In one of the petitions addressed to the Assembly by the opponents of removal West Chester was described as "that elegant and notorious

place, vulgarly called the Turk's Head, a place as unfit for the general convenience, and much more so, than any one spot that might be pointed out withing 10 miles square of the above described place (except toward the New Castle line)." So angered became the citizens of Chester over the removal that when it became a certainty they decided to resort to violence tofrustrate the plans of the removalists. At a massmeeting they determined to move on to the hated "Turk's eHad" and demolish the new county buildings which were in course of construction. Therefore a large body of determined men, with Major John Harper in command, and provided with a field piece, a barrel of whisky and other warlike munitions, made a descent upon the proposed new county seat, the result of the expedition being thus described by an old chronicler, it being one of the most interesting pages in the history of the town which is about to celebrate its centennial anniversary:

"A few days before this expedition

teresting pages in the history of the town which is about to celebrate its centennial anniversary:

"A few days before this expedition left Chester, notice of its object was communicated by some of the leaders their appearance near the Turk's Head and preparations were immediately made for its reception. In this business Colonel Hannum was particularly active. He requested Colonel Isaac Taylor and Mr. Marshall to bring in what men they could collect, and began himself to procure arms and prepare cartridges. Grog and rations were freely distributed, and a pretty respectable force was soon upon the ground. The windows of the Court-house were boarded up on each side, and the space between filled with stones, loop-holes being left for the musketry. Each man had his station assigned him; Marshall and Taylor commanded the upper story, Underwood and Patton below, while Colonel Hannum had the direction of the whole. All things were arranged for a stout resistance.

TREATY PREVENTED BLOODSHED.

TREATY PREVENTED BLOODSHED.

"The non-removalists, having passed the night at the General Greene, made their appearance near the Turks Head early in the morning, and took their ground about 200 yards southeast of the present Quaker meeting house. Here they planted their cannon and made preparations for the attack. They seemed, however, when everything was ready, still reluctant to proceed to extremities; and having remained several hours in a hostile position, an accommodation was effected between the parties by the intervention of some pacific people, who used their endeavors to prevent the effusion of blood. To the non-removalists was conceded the liberty of inspecting the defenses that had been prepared by their opponents, on condition that they should do them no injury; and they on their part agreed to abandon their design and to return peaceably to their homes. The cannon, which had been pointed against the walls, was turned in another direction and fired in belebration of the treaty

"Colonel Hannum then directed his men to leave the Court-house, and having formed in a line a short distance ing formed in a line a snort distance to the right, to ground their arms, and wait till the other party should have finished their visit to the building. Here indispretion had nearly an act of indiscretion had an act of indiscretion had nearly brought on a renewal of hostilities, for one of Major Harper's men having entered the fort, struck down the flag which their opponents had raised upon the walls. Highly incensed at this treatment of their standard, the removalists metabol up their arms and wave with snatched up their arms and were with difficulty prevented from firing upon the Major and his companions. Some exertion, however, on the part of the leaders allayed the irritation of the men. and the parties at length separated amicably without loss of life or limb."

'SQUIRES RAN THE COURT.

The original Court-house stood until 1847-48, when it was replaced by the present handsome structure. The first on the 28th of November, 1786, conducted by the Justices of the Peace of the county, which was the custom in those days, and those present were William Clingan, William Haslett, John Bartholomew, Philip Scott, Isaac Taylor, John Ralston, Joseph Luckey, Thomas Cheyney, Thomas Levis and Richard Hill Morris.

Hill Morris.

The first petition for liquor license was made by Phineas Eachus in 1761, but it was rejected. The following year, however, he was granted the license, but no name appeared for the tavern until 1768, when John Clark, "having Rented the House lately Kept by Phineas Eachus, at the sign of the Turk's Head, in Goshen," succeeded him in business. August 29, 1769, John Hoopes represents that he "has purchased the tavern known by the name of the Turk's Head, in Goshen, and the house being tavern known by the name of the Turk's Head, in Goshen, and the house being rendered unfit for that purpose by its Decay and Other Iuconveniences thereto Belonging, I have Built a New Brick House near the other, and more commodious for the Accommodation of Travelers than the other." Although 28 substantial citizens signed his request, it was merely indorsed "Allowed at the old House." Subsequently he renews the request, but probably was un-

successful, and in his disappointment made some uncomplimentary remarks

about the Justices.
In 1770 he sent to the Justices a "recantation," in which he says: "If I "recantatiou," in which he says: "If I have said anything disrespectful of the Bench Heretofore I am heartily sorry for it, and ask the Justices' Pardon; but if my Intreaties have not ye Desired Effect I had rather suffer a Doubel Portion of the Misfortune than John Harper and the Publick should suffer on my account." Two weeks later he plainly admits that "Whereas, I have spoke Disrespectfull of the Honorable Bench heretofore, I now Declare that I am sorey for it, and ask the Justices' Pardon, or any one of them that I treated with Contempt." He got his license, and the old Turk's Head, with additions added to the original walls, continues to cater to the public.

STEPS IN THE TOWN

The Parameter of the Pa At the census of 1790 West Chester At the census of 1790 West Chester proper was but four years old and was only counted as a portion of Goshen township. In 1800 it had a population of 374: 471, in 1810; 553, in 1820; 1224, in 1830; 2152, in 1840; 3172, in 1850; 4757, in 1860; 5630, in 1870; 7046, in 1880; 8028, in 1890, and 9000 (estimated) in 1899.

In 1790 the First West Chester Ex

In 1799 the First West Chester Fire Company was organized, and in August last .t celebrated its centennial anniversary, its membership including the most prominent men in the town, while its old rolls contain the names of many

distinguished men.

During its 100 years as a borough West Chester has had 22 chief burgesses, some of whom rese to distinction. The first was William Sharpless, and the second, Dr. Jacob Ehreuzeller, was a surgeon in a Massachusetts regiment in the war of the Revolution; the was a surgeon in a Massachusetts regiment in the war of the Revolution; the third, Philip Derrick, was the first minister in the town; the fourth, Richard M. Hannum, was the son of Colonel John Hannum, the founder of the borach of the control of John Hannum, the founder of the borough, and a commanding officer in the Revolutionary war; the fifth, Ziba Pyle, was an eminent lawyer in after life; the sixth, Thomas S. Bell, bccame Judge of the Courts of Chester County and Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; the seventh, William Everhart, was a distinguished merchant and member of Congress; the eighth Joseph J. Lewis, was an emieighth, Joseph J. Lewis, was an eminent lawyer and Commissioner of Internal Revenue under President Lincoln; the ninth, Uriah Pennypacker, was an

eminent lawyer, a great student, a noted public speaker, and father of Charles H. Pennypacker, one of the leaders of the present Chester County bar; the tenth, Francis James, was a lawyer and member of Congress; the eleventh, James H. Bull, is the oldest member of the Chester County bar, having been in continuous practice for 60 years; the twelfth, William B. Waddell, was a member of the State Senate, and at the time of his death was President Judge of the Chester County Courts; the thirteenth, William Darlington, was an eminent lawyer and member of the constitutional conventions of 1937 and 1873; the fourteenth, Wayne MacVeagh, a noted lawyer, District Attorney, Attorney General of the United States and Ambassador to the Courts of Russia and Rome.

Rome.

Of the remainder, while none of them rose to prominence in public affairs, they were all good, substantial citizens, the present Burgess, C. Wesley Talbot, being a member of the bar. Of the whole twelve were lawyers, two physicians, two journalists, three conveyancers and three merchants. Jefferson Thaner served the longest number of terms—ten consecutively. Rev. Ehrenveller, the Revconsecutively. Rev. Ehrenveller, the Revolutionary soldier, served ten years altogether, but at various periods.

West Chester has turned out many

An who attained eminence in public fairs, besides those mentioned above. Bayard Taylor, the noted poet, author, traveler and diplomat; ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania Edward N. Paxson, and former United States District Judge William Butler were apprentice boys together in the office of the old Village Record, in those days run by Henry S. Evans, one of old Simon Cameron's right-hand men. Others who attained eminence may be mentioned. Colonel John Hannum and Colonel Joseph McClellan, who were commanding officers in the Revolutionary war; General Isaac D. Bernard, a distinguished soldier in the 1812 war and United States Senator from Pennsylvania; Townsend Haines, Judge of the Court and Register of the United States Treasury at Washington; Nimrod Strickland, Associate Justice, Register of the Treasury, Canal Commissioner and keeper of the Eastern Penitentiary; John Hickman, a distinguished member of Congress; P. Frazer Smith, reporter of the Supreme Court; Charles Minor, editor and member of Congress; Fraucis James, lawyer and Congressman; Isaac Darlington, jurist; J. Smith Fristrey, jurist and historian; Washington Townsend, lawyer, financier and member of Congress; R. Emmet Monaghan, lawyer; Charlton T. Lewis, lawyer, who will deliver the centennial oration; James B. Everhart, noted traveler, poet

min M. Everhart, botanists; William W. Jeffcris and Charles H. Pennypacker, mineralogists; Dr. William D. Hartman, a noted authority on conchology; Dr. Joseph T. Rostrock, botanist and State Forestry Commissioner; Major L. G. McCauley, Auditor General of Pennsylvania; Dr. Jesse C. Green, celebrated as an autograph collector, and Philip P. Sharpless, the oldest living native of West Chester, whose collection of Indian relics is said to be the finest in the country. in the country.

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT.

One of the most interesting events in the history of West Chester was the reception to General Lafayette on his visit to the town on Monday, July 26, 1825. The gallant Frenchman was met at Chadd's Ford by the committees of Chester and Delaware Counties, headed by respective chairmen, Colonel Joseph McClellan and Captain William Anderson. At this place, also, Major General Isaac D. Barnard and his aides, Colonel Leiper and Daniel Buckwalter, attended by Brigadier Generals Evans and Stanley and their aides in full uniform, also the Chester County troop of cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Jones, and the Delaware County troop of Cavalry, commanded by Captain Van-leer, the whole under the command of Major Wilson, were in waiting to escort the General over the battleground of the Brandywine and afterward to West

At Darlington's woods, about one mile from town, the cavalcade was joined by the First Regiment of Chester County Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Dartenant Colonel McDowell, and the Jackson Volunteer Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel McDowell, and the Jackson Volunteer Battalion, commanded by Major Morton, the whole comprising seventeen companies of volunteers. On the approach of Lefswette unteers. On the approach of Lafayette a salute of thirteen guns was fired by the

Republican artificrists of Chester County, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Evans and as he entered West Colonel Evans and as he entercd West Chester he was greeted by a crowd of 10,000 people. At the Court House the General was tendered a complimentary dinner and on behalf of the people he was welcomed by Colonel Joseph McClellan, Lafayette responding in happy terms. At the conclusion of the dinner speeches were made by General Lafayette, Isaac Greene, Captain William Anderson, General John W. Cunningham, Ziba Pyle, Brigadier General Joseph Evans, Dr. William Darlington, Lewis McLane, of Delaware; Abraham Bailey and Joseph S. Lewis, of the City Councils of Philadelphia. Lafayette spent the night at the residence of Ziba Pyle and the next morning left for Humphreysville, where he had an engagephreysville, where he had an engage-ment to breakfast with Major John Fil-

FAMOUS FOR GOOD SCHOOLS.

As an educational centre West Chester owes most of her celebrity. For three quarters of a century her schools have ranked among the best in the country, and it was due to her institutions of learning and scientific and literary societies that she became known as the "Athens of Pennsylvania," The earliest noted teacher was Jonathan Gause. He had the West Chester Academy, on Gay street, and Joseph T. Lewis (who afterwards became a celebrated lawyer) and Francis Glass (who later in life wrote a history of George Washington in Latin, were his assistants. As an educational centre West Ches-

Latin, were his assistants.

Many boys in Chester County who afterwards were distinguished in law, politics and medicine, were pupils at this institution. Antoine Bolmar, a Frenchman, was a very successful teacher, first at the West Chester Academy and then at a building of his own on the northeast side of the town. Mr. Bolmar enjoyed a large patronage from the Southern States and from the West Indies, and was the author of several wellknown school books. Benjamin Price prior to 1830 had a boarding school for young women, which was located in the southern part of the town, and was very popular and drew its patrons from many States of the Union. Benjamin was a member of the Society of Friends and united in his person all the gentle graces of this kindly sect with the worldly wisdom and good common-sense of the experienced man of the world. Miss Edmonds, Mrs. Fales, James Hughes and Thomas H. B. Jacobs were also the the experienced man of the world. Allss Edmonds, Mrs. Fales, James Hughes and Thomas H. B. Jacobs were also the owners and directors of private schools, which attained great celebrity by reason of attention to the solid features of education. cation.

The public schools just organized after

The public schools just organized after the common school law went into operation have always been held in great esteem by the people of the town, and they have kept pace along the best lines of educational development.

The State Normal School, which was the residuary legatee of the West Chester Academy, has been very successful in its efforts, and is now at the head of such institutions in the Commonwealth. In 1859-60, Dr. Franklin Taylor, Ford dyce A. Allen and Dr. Elwood Harve started a normal school in West Chester. Frank Crosby was an able assistant of the commonwealth of the commonwealth of the commonwealth of the commonwealth in 1859-60, Dr. Franklin Taylor, Ford dyce A. Allen and Dr. Elwood Harve started a normal school in West Chester. Frank Crosby was an able assistant of the commonwealth of the commonwe

From, Inburban/
Mayne Pa

Date, Feb 2. 1900

HISTORICAL NOTES.

Reminiseences of the neighborhood of Strafford and Wayne, in early part of the last century, by Charles Moore, of Berwyn, Chester county, Pa.

I was born Oct. 22, 1826. I went to Old Eagle School when I was ten-years old. The house then faced west towards the road. The door was in that side, and had a very small window on north side of door. The door was a double one with a string latch and wooden bolt like a barn, which we fastened by a crooked piece of iron through a hole. I remember old Andrew Garden whose initials were cut in the side of the wall near the door. He dressed in heavy military boots with a eutaway coat and heavy soft hat turned up on one side with an eagle in it. He was an Irishman, and had been a fifer in the Revolution and got \$90 a year pension. He and his wife lived near Colket's place on old Gulf Road; she used to drink. Her maiden name was Hannah McDowell. Her father kept a liquor store in Philadelphia. She called her husband "master." Their house was approached by long stone steps from the road and onee she fell down and broke her neck. In October of 1836, he fell from an apple tree where he had been picking, with bag around his neck, and lay for some time, and doctor said it was a stroke. He lived only about three days and was buried at Great Valley Baptist Church. I remember this perfeetly, although there is no tombstone. He was a member there. She was buried there too.

I remember a wall near where the Valley Baptist church schools are now, and which was said to mark the old Revolutionary ehureh which was burned while soldiers were at Valley Forge, and Andrew was buried near

that wall.

The old log church at the Eagle School was said to stand right in front of the present door on southeast side, There used to be a little remnant of a

wall there when I worked there, and Mary Grover, oldest sister of Sarah Lewis, told me that that was the site of the old log church—German Lutheran.

The old logs were used by Rudolph Huzzard in building his house where John Quigley now lives. The old farmers around then elubbed together and built the present school house. They furnished the mason work and cut the timber in the woods. John Pugh, of Radnor, father of Edwin, old William Siter, of Radnor, father of Edward, Robert Kennedly, of Unicorn, Radnor, Jaeob Huzzard, of Quigley's place, and I think Robert Grover, all of Tredyffrin. When I went to school there in 1836, the benches were just first cut off the logs with the bark on, oak, and the windows were slid in place as at blacksmith's shops without shutters. They allowed then to hold about thirty scholars. An old wood stove heated the place for which we cut the wood with grubbing hoe, etc.

They kept two or three hickory rods hung up near his desk by the old chinney. When he spat on his hands we had to look out. We called old Adam Siter who was lame in one arm and one leg old "Step and go fetch it."

Other teachers were John Hutchinson, Alice Lewis. It stood idle for a while when the root got bad and an Irishman named John (or Charlie) Boyd got in and lived there with his wife and two children for about two years, till roof got too bad. He was a simple squatter.

There was only one large window in south gable end on side present door is, the sash slid past each other on inside so as to leave the rough seat of the window outs.de. Captain John Meredith had the contract to make the alterations enlarging the house to its present shape about 1838.

I remember the eellar wall of an old log house on opposite side of road opposite to graveyard. McGringans formerly lived there. I was told they were buried in the old graveyard and were ancestors of old George Bittle's wife Annie.

Other early teachers were Brinton Evans, Andred Garden (who cut his name over the door) Adam Siter, James Boyle (nieknamed schoolmaster Ehrens.) The walls of the old house were pointed.

From, NEWS West Chales Ca Date, Fel 7-1908.

CHURCH IS 150 YEARS OLD.

Brownback's Reformed Congregation, in Chester County, Organized in 1750.

One hundred and fifty years ago that part of East Coventry township, Chester county, known as Brownback's Corner, was settled by the Germans, and among the number was Garrett Brownback, who donated the ground for a church and cemetery. The church is known as Brownback's Reformed Church.

The first church, which was completed in January, 1750, was built of logs and was used till 1800, when a stone church was erected.

In 1879 the present church was built The congregation has completed arrangements to celebrate the sesqui-centennial.

Old Friends' Meeting House.

The One at New Garden, Chester County, Where Old-Time Simplicity Continues to Hold Sway.

A LOCAL CHAPTER OF INTEREST.

The Friends' Intelligencer has the fol-

The Friends' Intelligencer has the following:

The township of New Garden in Chester wounty, was originally the manor of Steining, which was granted to William Penn, a son of the Founder of our Commonwealth. It was settled by twenty-three Friends' families, who bought tracts' varying in size from two hundred and fifty to one thousand acres. Only one of these tracts, that belonging to Francis Hobson, is now held by a person of the same name as the original settler; this is owned by Phoebe Hobson, widow of Nathan, who was a lineal descendant of Francis.

Nathan, who was a lineal descendant of Francis.

The township lies in what is sometimes called the "Carnation Belt," for the reason that many of the inhabitants have large hot houses, and are engaged in raising carnations, and also mushrooms and early tomatoes. These are shipped to Philadelphia, New York and Washington. Another interesting feature of this section of the country is the feldspar quarries. The stone is dug out, sorted, ground and shipped to Trenton potteries, where is is used in the glazing of porcelain. The refuse makes excellent material for topping road beds, and there are several roads in the vicinity that would be greatly improved by a liberal use of this or some other durable substance, as in many other parts of our State, the people do not get an adequate return for the time and money spent on the roads.

New Garden meeting house was built in 1743, and then had a large, open fireplace, with the chimney outside of the main building. When the house was enlarged in 1790 this was taken down and stoves were substituted for the open fire. The benches are more comfortable than most of those made in the olden time, having broad, high backs; they are now

nearly enterior. The floor is enturely covered with a file rag carpet, woven in one of those Venctian patterns in which the Chester country weavers excei, and though it has been down uline years it shows no sign of wear. The walls have been freshly calcimined, and the slightly bluish that harmonizes with the unpainted woodwork. Instead of shades, the windows have new inside bilms. The within and without.

This meeting has one hundred and forty-three members, according to the census that has just been taken, and has about held its own during the last entaken in during that time. The action fifty to a hundred. The only minister here is Martin Maloney, and his simple kindly life is even more eloquent school is in session from the Fourth mot the terest is manifested. Most of the children come in time for meeting, and most of the meeting Friends take part in the First-day School.

On the day that the writer visited the meeting Friends take part in the First-day School.

On the day that the writer visited the meeting here was a conference in the afternoon, under the carre of the Phillanthropic Committee. The meeting house was well filled, may a term the principal speaker; she gave a very clear exposition of our relations and duties to our neighbors. Several others spoke briefly, and the result was a strengthening of many for future work.

The correspondent of this meeting is Eliwood Michener. Although he has almost entirely last his eyesight, so that he can neither thad nor write, he keeps up his interest in all that is going on, and with the code and gathering material bearing upon the early history of the township and neeting. His unrephing industry a lesson to those who neglect to make good use of all the senses with which God has blessed them.

London Grove neeting house is said to be the largest within the limits of the vearly meeting, outside of Philadelphia. One end of it was built in the olden time. This is the property of the mounthly meeting formerly met in separate session. As there was a preed that the qu

more College, according to their inclination.

The weather at this time of the recent quarterly Meeting (Western, on the 23d of First month), was unusually favorable for the time of year, but the meeting of Ministers and Elders, (on the 22d), was small, the women especially being few in numbers. Words of counsel and encouragement were spoken by John J. Cornell, Margaretta Walton and others. When the meeting was over the strangers present found no lack of hospitable homes.

on the next day the body of the house was well filled, there being about two-thirds as many men as women. The two sexes sat in separate ends, excepting one brave young man who sat beside his wife, and thus bore his testimony to what he believed to be the proper order of things. In the first meeting John J. Cornell snoke very acceptably for over an hour.

He traced be growth of religious thought from the days of Moses and the Israelites, down through the days of George Fox. to the present time, and made a strong plea for greater spirituality in the Society of Friends and a more constant manifestation of religion in the everyday life. Another Friend plead for a religion of service rather than sacrifice, and a life not of self-abasement, but of self-surrender.

In the second meeting, in addition to the routine business, there was a report of the Committee on Temperance and Other Philanthropic Work, and in connection therewith the following letter was submitted, which was approved, directed to be signed by the clerks, and forwarded to its destination through Margaret Dye Ellis:

"To William McKinley, the President of the United States:

"Western Quarterly Meeting of Friends, assembled at London Grove, First month 23d, 1900, hereby respectfully petition thee to issue an order abolishing the army canteen, in accordance with the spirit of the law enacted at the last session of Congress."

As in other neighborhoods, the Friends here are acceptance present.

the law enacted at the last session of Congress."

As in other neighborhoods, the Friends here are active participants in Teachers' and Farmers' Institutes, farmers' clubs, etc., and are active in works of reform. There is no licensed house in London Grove township, but there is a good temperance house at Avondale, thus practically refuting the argument that there must be licensed houses in order to accommodate the traveling public, E. L.

From, Press. Philavelippia Pa

CHURCH IS 150 YEARS OLD.

Brownback's Reformed Congregation, in Chester County, Organized in 1750.

Special Despatch to "The Press."

Spring City, Feb. 6.—One hundred and fifty years ago that part of East Coventry Township, Chester County, known as Brownback's Corner, was settled by the Germans, and among the number was



BROWNBACK'S CHURCH.

Garrett Brownback, who donated the ground for a church and cemetery. The church is known as Brownback's Reformed Church.

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In 1879 the present church was built. The congregation has completed arrangements to celebrate the sesqui-centennial,

Date, 5-6 9-1900

HISTORICAL NOTES.

Reministences of the neighborhood of Strafford and Wayne, in early part of the last century, by John Nilds of

Tredyffrin.

I was born February 16, 1821, at the house on the old Cooke place, in Tredyffrin then owned by Joseph Ridgway, and have known the Old Eagle School property nearly all my life. I attended school there from the time I was about six years old until I left school, except during a period between about 1833 and 1843 when the old school house at Eagle became so dilapidated that it was closed and the scholars went to the Carr school house, now khown as Mt. Pleasant Chapel. The old school house faced westwardly towards the present public road, the door and two windows were on that side; two other windows in the east side and two or three on south side, and a blank wall on north side. The building looked substantially like the pen and ink drawings from which was made the cut appearing last Fall in the SUBURBAN of Wayne. The approach to the door was over a bank which was walled up on south side so as to retain it from interfering with the doorway to the little cellar, where we cut and stored wood; the outside walls were There were no big trees pointed. about the school house then, and the graveyard and yard was also clear. I don't specially remember the kind of door, but it was usual at that time to have double doors swinging from side to side. The building was very small, accommodating about thirty or thirtyfive scholars. The master's desk was by the fireplace and the scholars' desiwere arranged around the side of th building, facing the walls, the litt

ones back of these, nearer the stove. Old Adam Siter used to walk between these rows with the switch or birch under his arm, and would come up behind the scholars often and give them a cut. Once he caught me as I was leaning over, and hit me a cruel cut. saying, "A bird that can sing and won't, must be made to, Johnny." That was a sample of the style of education at that time. William Simpson and Adam Siter were two Adam was paralyzed on teachers. one side. The addition to south side of the building and opening of door in that end was made about 1844.

Andrew Gardner was one of the old teachers there before my time, but I remember seeing him. He was reported to have been a soldier in the Revolution, and was a member of the Valley Baptist church. His wifedrank and gave him a great deal of trouble. I remember the story of her setting him to churn buttermilk after she had sold the butter. He was a rough looking old man but considered a good man.

I have heard my aunt, Mary Huzzard, wife of Rudolph Huzzard, my father's sister, speak of an old church which she said stood northwest of the school house in the old graveyard. I understood that it was a Dutch Reformed or Lutheran church. Old Roseanna Huzzard, widow of Jacob, whose maiden name was Augee, was reported to have constantly walked to that old church from a distance of five miles. Aunt Mary showed me joist logs in Quigley's house where she then lived which she said were taken from the old church. One log was a broad oak running from above the front window. I don't know why the school house succeeded the church, except that the old attendants of the church moved away and the building fell into a ruinous condition, and the remaining residents thought best to erect a building which could better serve as a school and meeting house together. The walls on north and east side of graveyard were of comparatively recent construction by Elijah Wilds and Samuel Lewis, but the other walls of the graveyard were there as early as I can remember, and flat marble stones were on top of east wall; the wooden coping was added much later.

I remember a cellar in lot across the public road, and a good deal of wall there. Aunt Mary Huzzard said that Nannie George lived there at one time, and old Betsy Reed, an old tramp

woman who often stayed at Aunt Polly's, said when she used to live with Sharraton's in the house which stood near Wentworth's dam; she often brought milk over to Nannie George who then lived in the house on that lot across the road.

Polly Huzzard told me that Nannie George had willed the lot to the Eagle church and school property. I suppose that at first title to the school property only extended to the public road, and that afterwards under that George will, the claim of title was extended across the road to the "Huzzard line."

Widow Davis named in old decds of Wentworth land as a boundary must be the widow who lived between roads just above Burrough's house. member her when I was a boy. The old road past the school house was called the Valley road leading to the Quaker meeting. The road which now branches off at Burroughs' house was called "Dr. Harris' road," because about 1818 Dr. Harris had the road (which used to wander around and come out about Robert Pechin's spring) straightened so as to run where it does now. Wentworth's woods was open ground until about the time Jos. Kennedy died, and roads were often temporarily opened through it; but Kennedy's son-in-law cut off most of the timber and fenced it in after Joseph's death, and John Meredith got out letters of administration upon his estate, and had George Hartman, the surveyor, run a new survey, and established the present lines about 1844. The southwest line of the old school property was formerly some four perches (about seventy feet)

Our Building Bureau and Its Results. Charles Francis Wood of Wayne has issued a pamphlet entitled."The First Epistle of Charles to the Congress of the United States of America," in which he calls the attention of the senators and representatives to the manner and methods pursued by the government in the execution of its building contracts. As a result of his exerience, he assets, "without fear of successful contradiction, that there does not exist anywhere a better example of 'how not to do it' than these same methods, and the proof of this assertion can be found in almost every city in the United States where the government has ever put up a building."

southwest of its present location.

After relating the story of his own? treatment at the hands of the Building Bureau, Mr. Wood goes on to say: "That the organization of this bureau is notoriously defective now, and that it always has been, evidenced not only by its accomplishments in the way of a never ending succession of blunders and delays, growing out of the changes made necessary to cover up the stupidity with which its work is planned, but it is also the subject of adverse criticism from almost every newspaper that ever dignifies it enough to notice it at all. Is it not notorious, when an august Senator of the United States declares on the floor of the Senate that 'no such mismanagement has ever taken place in any other department of the Government,' and when he states that one of the chief employes of this bureau would not be allowed to remain in his private employ for five minutes? And yet, is the public business any less important than that of private individuals, and can it be carried on successfully for years by agents who are so outrageously unfit that they would not be tolerated, even for a few moments, in private employment? Are not these facts well known, when Congress, during debates which include discussion of this organization, indulges in criticisms far more caustic than anything I can possibly say? Yet this organized inefficiency continues its foul existence; apparently, because there is no one of those who suffer by it who dares to brave the displeasure of a few petty officials, by strenuously declaring the truth, by entering vigorous protest against the wrongs committed in the name of the Government, and by continuing these protests until the higher officials, who have the power, shall remedy the

abuses. "There is no limit to the story. It was the same yesterday; it is the same to-day; it will be the same forever, and, like Tennyson's 'Brook,' it will go"down through the ages, only increasing in the volume of its expenditures, and in the number of its disastrous results, unless Congress in its wisdom shall wipe out the whole of its defective arrangement and institute in its place a bureau on a more modern basis, having at the head a man of such broad training, wide experience and eninent attainments as shall fit him to organize and administer the public business in the manner in which a private enterprise of equal magnitude would be conducted.'





